REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,466.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship AROOT, 1,781 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchesson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 25th January 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	Jan. 1873. 25	Leave Tuticorin	Feb. 1873. 2
,, Ratnagherry	26	,, Colombo	3
,, Vingorla	26	,, Galle	7
,, Goa	27	,, Negapatam	7
,, Carwar	27	,, Madras	9
,, Mangalore	29	,, Coconada	11
,, Cannanore	29	,, Vizagapatam	12
,, Tellicherry	29	,, Bimlipatam	12
,, Calicut	30	,, Copaulpore	13
,, Beypore	30	,, False Point	14
,, Cochin	31	Arrive CALCUTTA	16
,, Alleppy	31		

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

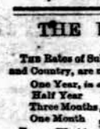
The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th January 1873, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Jan. 1873. 17	Leave BUSHEH	Feb. 1873. 5
,, Kurrachee	21	,, Fao	5
,, Guadur	22	,, Bushire	7
,, Muscat	24	,, Bahrein	7
,, Bunder Abbas	26	,, Linga	12
,, Linga	28	,, Bunder Abbas	14
,, Bushire	30	,, Muscat	16
,, Fao	Feb. 1873. 1	,, Guadur	18
Arrive BUSREH	2	,, Kurrachee	21
		,, BOMBAY	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th January 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	1 0	2 0	1 0	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL, VIA CANAL.

THE Fine new full-powered Screw Steamer "MALAGA" will leave Bombay for Liverpool on or about the 20th of January.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation with Bathrooms and every arrangement for the comfort of a limited number of First-class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 450.

For Passage and Plans of Cabins apply to

KING, KING, & Co.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE New Steamer Timor, 1,449 Tons Nett Register, 200 H.P., nominal, will SAIL early in FEBRUARY, and having a Deck Saloon has very superior accommodation for twenty-six passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	Rs. 300
To Liverpool	Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th January 1873.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer APIS, 2,230 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th February 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£15-0
To Suez	£28	£13-0

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Adeo, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 13th January 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 26th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£16	£4	
Suez	36	22	8	Including Wines.
Port Said	39	25	9-10	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles, direct shipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st February 1873.
ASIA, on SATURDAY, 1st March 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 13th January, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE (3,763 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain A. Parish, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 14th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA, (3,648 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain J. S. Murray, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 11th January.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Cousins, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, early in March next.

Fare.—First Class, exclusive of Wines..Rs. 500

For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 30th October 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 15TH PROXIMO.

THE new and powerful Steamship Sir OLAF, Captain Hills, 1,935 Tons register, and highest class at Lloyd's.

This Steamer has extensive and very superior accommodation for Passengers, both first and second-class. There is a Stewardess on board, and the services of a Surgeon will be available.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE :—

1st CLASS TO SUEZ.....£30
1st CLASS TO LIVERPOOL.....£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

or to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 28th December 1872.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under :—

About February 1st—"CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P., G. Jeffery, Commander.

About February 25th—"EUROPEAN," 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., G. P. Arbab, Commander.

March—"ATALANTA," 2,300 Tons, 400 H.P., G. Mathews, Commander.

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

Fare .....£45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all Information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

HARRISON LINE.

TO SAIL ON 25TH JANUARY.

S. S. AMBASSADOR, 1,950 TONS R., 250 H. P. NOMINAL.

THIS splendid and very fast Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, has just accomplished her first voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta, and will be despatched as above. Her Saloon accommodation is extensive and of the most superb description, and no effort has been spared to render the Cabins cool and comfortable. A Doctor and a Stewardess will be carried.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can however be procured on board at moderate rates.

For passage and further particulars apply to

Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	...	...	...	...	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	...	...	...	...	... 3 8
Third Class	...	...	...	...	... 1 8
Horses	...	...	...	...	... 4 0
Carriages	...	...	...	...	... 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

NOTICE to CONSIGNEES S. S. AMBASSADOR from CALCUTTA.—NOTICE is hereby given of this Steamer's arrival, and Consignees are hereby called upon to SEND OFF BOATS, without delay, to RECEIVE their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain Williamson will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied by bills of lading, to be sent to our Office for countersignature.

WALLACE & Co., Agents for Captain Williamson.

Bombay, 8th January 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.

Correspondents.

Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

N.B.—Passage Agents for Messrs. Thos. Wilson Sons & Co. Line of Canal Steamers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 8, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 13th inst. at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

5 bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
4 cases Printed Scarfs.
3 ,, ,, Muslins.
4 ,, ,, Cambrics.
5 ,, ,, Handkerchiefs.

An Invoice of Rimmel's Perfumery.
15 Cases Silk Bordered Dhoties of various sizes, plain, and figured.
15 Barrels each 6 dozen large Bottle Blacking;

By order of the Mortgagee Marwaree Muthoorchadass Goculdass, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Madrasee Venkut Swamy.

11 Large Strings of Pearls of various Sizes.

By order of the Bombay Underwriters' Association, saved from the wreck of the Steamer "General Havelock" :—

2 Side Lamps, 1 Mast Head Lamp, 2 Compasses, 1 Brass Spider Band, 1 Binnacle Lamp, 1 Steering Wheel and Bolts, 4 Binnacle Lamps, 1 Brangue and 1 Sail

An invoice of large Music Boxes, just landed, comprising 6 and 9 Tune Ins, and 6, 8 and 9 Tunes large Musical Boxes, in 11 10 boxes, which are now on view at the rooms of the Undersigned.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. THIS DAY MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M., precisely, at the Apollo Bunder, A CUTTER-RIGGED PLEASURE BOAT, measuring 18 by 7, 1 deck and fittings complete, in good order.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 573 of 1872.

Gomtibai widow of Sheriffur Veljee deceased of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing there on Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.

vs.

Dyal Tricumjee of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant residing there on Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort...Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that THIS DAY MONDAY, the 13th day of Jan., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of a warrant of sale of moveable property issued on the 9 h day of December, instant, in the above suit, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. at their Rooms in Marine Street, the undermentioned moveable property of the abovenamed Defendant :—

153 Fuggrees of different colors, 80 Shellas, 53 Long Cloth Pieces, 165 Dhoties, 111 Colored Mull Mull Pieces, 8 Madapollams, 172 Silk Bordered Sarrees, 268 large Cotton Sarrees, 100 small Cotton Sarrees, 9 White Silk Sarees, 179 pieces of Chollies, 14 pieces of Chollies, small, 37 pieces of Chollies, silk small 45 pieces of Cotton Chollies, 1 Press, 2 Stools, 1 lot pieces of dirty Cloth, Bedding and 3 pillows towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rupees 4,675-10-3 for debt and interest and the cost of this suit when taxed and further simple interest at 6 per cent. per annum upon the amount of judgment from the date of the said Decree till payment. The sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

Each Lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

T. G. HEWLETT, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 21st December 1872.

Messrs. SHAPOORJEE & THACKURDAS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th January 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 6 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the Victoria Gardens, Byculla, a large collection of Choice and Rare Plants, consisting of Tillandsia, Geneseas, Begonias, Alocasia, Veitchii, F. Lowii, Metallica & Zebrina, Maranta of sorts, Golden and other Ferns, Caladiums, Dieffenbachias of sorts, large Anthuriums, Philodendrons, Alocasi Zebrina, Musa Vittata, Aranicaria Cunninghamnii and Excelsa, large Cypress, Orchids, Dracenas, Clematis, large Alocasia, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the plants are now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th January 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th day of January, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 28, Apollo Street, by order of the Official Assignee In Re Mowjee Morarjee, an Insolvent, the undermentioned goods, viz. :—a stock of coloured Handkerchiefs of various kinds, Turkey red Cloth, Chintz, Lappets, Stools, Mehata Boxes, Ahmedabad Carpets, Locks, Tin Cage, Pillows.

AUCTION SALE of BUILDING TIMBER, ready made Doors, Windows, Stone Slab, Sand Stone, Tiles, Iron Works, &c., at Old Gunpowder Work Factory Mazagon.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1873 at 1 P.M. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, a large stock of Building Materials, consisting of Timber wood, round and square Logs, Beams, Posts, Planks, Rafters, ready-made Doors and Windows, Stone Slabs, Sandstone, Tiles, &c., &c., Iron Works consisting of Iron Flat and round Bars, Chains of kind and sizes, Nails, Curves, Canvas Sails, Tarpaulin, Rope of kinds and sizes, and miscellaneous articles.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th January 1873.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

15 cases Silk Border Dhooties of assorted size.
5 do. Colored Prints.
2 do. Turkey Red Scarfs.
7 Bales Grey Shirtings, 6-8 lbs.
2 do. Grey Printers, 3 lbs.
5 do. Grey Jaconets.
4 cases Magenta Colour.
5 do. American Oil Cloth.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th January 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy.....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy.....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH FEBRUARY.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s New and Powerful Steam-ship HUTTON, 2,240 tons. This fine Steamer has passenger accommodation of a superior description with Cabins on Deck, and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, Rs 500, Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

HINDOSTAN	3,113 Tons	600 H.P.,	on 3rd March.
PESHAWUR	3,782 ,,	600 ,,	on 17th ,,
AUSTRALIA	3,648 ,,	600 ,,	on 31st ,,
KHEDIVE	3,742 ,,	600 ,,	on 14th April.
CATHAY	3,963 ,,	500 ,,	on 28th ,,
DECCAN	3,128 ,,	600 ,,	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	,, 360

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 11th January 1873.

BAPTY'S BISCUITS.—CABIN and SHIP BISCUITS, of unequalled quality, and at unprecedentedly low rates.

BAPTY'S FLOUR, for Ship and Domestic use, cannot be surpassed. Certificates to this effect can be seen on application.

CAKES, BUNS, &c., can be had at the Fort Depot, 2 Meadow Street, and at the Bakery, Falkland Road.

TO SPORTSMEN.

J. and W. TOLLEY, GUN MAKERS, BIRMINGHAM.

THE Undersigned beg to inform Sportsmen that they have now in Stock the following Weapons, which they are instructed to sell at a reduced rate in order to close the Consignment :—

Single Sporting Snider Rifle, 577 bore, to take Service Cartridges (complete), with fittings and other apparatus, No. 1,770	Rs.122
Sporting Martini-Henry Rifle, 300 yards, No. 695, with Gun case and apparatus	,, 200
Best quality Central Fire Rifle, 12 gauge, sighted 50, 100, 150, 200 yards (complete), with Gun case, fittings, and other apparatus, No. 1,726	,, 417

N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Agents.

6, Church Lane, Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED,

A SELECT Consignment of the following choice Italian Wines, of a delicious fruity flavour, and far superior to those of Bordeaux :—

BARBERA	at Rs. 15	per dozen.
BAROLO	,, 15	do.
GRIGNOLINO	,, 12	do.

Sample Bottle, price Rs. 1-4 Cash, can be had at our Godowns.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that XARAPHINA PEREIRA, widow of the late PEDRO DOMINGO PEREIRA, and DOMINGO SIMON FERREIRA, the only grandson of the said PEDRO DOMINGO PEREIRA, respectively of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitants, have contracted to SELL to ABBAJEE BALVANT BHISAY, of Bombay, Hindoo, the undermentioned PROPERTY, originally belonging to Joseph Pereira, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, deceased, and inherited by the said Xaraphina Pereira and Domingo Simon Ferriera under the last Wills and Testaments of the said Joseph Pereira and Pedro Domingo Pereira, deceased. All persons having claims against the said property, either by way of mortgage, gift, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Solicitor for the Purchaser, at his Office, at No. 3 Meadow Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, which (if there be any) will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground freehold ground, admeasuring 254 square yards, or thereabouts, assessed in the rent roll of the Collector of Bombay, for Pension and Tax, under No. 698, together with the dwelling-house and premises standing and erected thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay for Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 33, in the Bhoiekhurwar ward, situate in the Town and Island of Bombay, on the junction of the Agiar, Lane and the Grand Portuguese Church Street, outside the Fort, within the subdistrict of Bhoiekhurwar, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the East by the said Grand Portuguese Church Street, on or towards the south partly by the said Agiary Lane and partly by the property of the said J. Fernandes, on or towards the west also partly by the property of said J. Fernandes and partly by the property of Govind Madhowjee, and on or towards the north by the property of J. J. Annunciation (and formerly the property of Joseph Pereira), and which said ground and dwelling-house and premises from towards the west side of the said Grand Portuguese Church Street, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Joseph Pereira, and Pedro Domingo Pereira, and their respective families, and are now, for the last 21 years, in the sole and exclusive occupation of the said Xaraphina Pereira and Domingo Simon Ferriera, together with all the prescriptive rights and privileges of the said Xaraphina Pereira and Domingo Simon Ferriera, as such owners and occupiers of the ground and dwelling-house and premises aforesaid, to draw out and use the water from the well situate behind the house of the said J. J. Annunciation, in the south-west corner of his compound, and also to pass in and out of the entrance gate of the house of the said J. J. Annunciation now existing in the south-east corner of his compound.—Bombay dated the 10th day of January 1873.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Solicitor for Purchaser.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

COLLEGE SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. John Knox Inglis, A.M. (Edin.) } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Miss Collett, }

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schnuck.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
I. PATON, }

Bombay, 1st January 1873.

BURLINGTON HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON IS NOW OPEN, 17, CHURCH GATE STREET, NEXT TO Messrs. CARR BROTHERS.

31st December 1872.

SPECIAL CONSIGNMENTS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just RECEIVED FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of GLOVES, SCARFS, HATS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY, WOOLLENS, &c., real Russia Leather GOODS.

BADHAM & Co. beg to draw attention to the following Price List.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

DEPARTMENTS.

GLOVES.

		Rs. a.
Ladies' White Kid Gloves	P. Pr	2 12
Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves	,,	2 12
Gent's White Kid Gloves	,,	3 0
Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves	,,	3 0
Gent's Colored Kid Gloves	,,	3 0
Gent's Dogskin Gloves	,,	2 12

Nett.

COLLARS.

Shakespear, Reskin, Suez, First Lord, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz	6 8

SCARFS.

Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck, and Windsor	2 12
The Romal Satin	3 0
Washing Scarfs, in a variety of colors.	

HATS.

Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8
Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hats	12 8
Black Felt Hyde Park, Brighton, Derby, Stanhope, and Scarboro,	6 8
Brown Felt do. do.	7 0
Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6 0
Sola Topies, new shape	5 0

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single), Sponge Bags, from	1 8

JEWELLEY.

Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	

SHIRTS.

Badhams's Silk and Wool, each	9 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool, each	8 8
Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6 8
Badham's Spun Silk	12 0
Badham's French Cambric, per doz	60 0
Badham's White Shirts, p. doz.	60 0

All new Patterns.

SLEEPING SUITS.

Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0
Badham's Spun Silk	22 0

TIES.

Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb	1 0
Coloured ,, ,, ,,	1 8
White Dress Ties, from	0 8

HELMETS.

Hawke's Regulation Helmet	18 0
Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps & Spike	23 0
White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0
White and Drab Hunting Hats	15 0

OVERLAND CHAIRS.

English-made, with Leg Rest	11 0
Do. without do	10 0

UMBRELLAS.

Ladies' and Gent's Silk Umbrellas. White Cotton Lined Green.	

HOSIERY.

	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 0
Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4 8
Fine Merino Under-vests, 4 doz. for	20 0
Fine Super India Gauze ,, ,,	26 0
Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each	6 0

OVERLAND SUITS.

Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	32 0
Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35 0

BRACES.

Best Indiarubber, Clarence & Cantab	2 8

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 8
,, ,, ,, Coloured Borders	5 0
Fine Irish Cambric, from	10 8

TRUNKS, &c.

Overland Trunks, Portmanteaux, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, Straps, &c.	

STICKS.

Gent's Walking Sticks and Canes.	

TAILORING.

A large Stock of Coatings and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM AND COMPANY, 23, RAMPART ROW.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY. ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce the ARRIVAL of a fresh and large assortment of GOODS, received "OVERLAND," consisting of "BALL and DINNER DRESSES," "RICH SILK and SATIN DRESSES," "BONNETS," "HATS," "POLONAISES," "COSTUMES," "FLOWERS," "RIBBONS," "FRENCH MUSLINS," "FRENCH CAMBRICS," "

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady and unchanged.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 11/16d.
London Bank	6 months' sight ...	1s. 11½ to ¾d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do. ...	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11 7/16d. to ½d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do. ...	1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11¼d. to 9/16d.
Do. do. ...	3 Do. do. ...	1s. 11½d. a ...
Calcutta	At sight	1co½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	90 Do. do.	223

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The Market closed unchanged. The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yards	6 lbs.	Rs. 4	5	0	to	Rs. 4	5	9
,,	,, 47	,, 39	,, 7	,,	4	14	0	to ,,	4	14	6
,,	,, 40	,, 39	,, 8½	,,	5	11	0	to ,,	5	12	0
,,	,, 45	,, 39	,, 7	,,	5	2	0	to ,,	5	2	6
,,	,, 45	,, 39	,, 8	,,	5	12	0	to ,,	5	13	0
,,	,, 45	,, 39	,, 9	,,	6	2	0	to ,,	6	9	0
,, Printers	28	,, 39	,, 3	,,	2	6	6	to ,,	2	7	0
,, Madapollams	32	,, 24	,, 3	,,	2	3	0	to ,,	2	3	6
,,	,, 50	,, 24	,, 5½	,,	3	12	6	to ,,	3	13	0
,, Jaconets	40	,, 20	,, 2½	,,	2	1	6	to ,,	2	2	0

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday :—

500	ps. Gray Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds.	5½ lbs.	Rs. 3	12	0			
500	,, ,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	6 ,,	,,	4	5	6	
300	,, ,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	6½ ,,	,,	4	10	0	
1,000	,, ,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8½ ,,	,,	5	11	6	
500	,, ,,	,,	40 ,,	39 ,,	8½ ,,	,,	5	11	6	
1,200	,, Mad'pollams	32 ,,	24 ,,	3 ,,	,,	2	3	3		
500	,, Shirtings	45 ,,	24 ,,	8 ,,	,,	5	13	6		

COTTON.

The Market closed firm. Our closing quotations are as follows :—

Old Dholleras	at	Rs. 210 to Rs. 220
,, Sawginned	at	,, 238 to ,, 240
,, Compta	at	,, 215 to ,, 218
New Oomrawuttee	at	,, 241 to ,, 242
,, Akola	at	,, 247 to ,, 248
,, Broach M. G.	at	,, 270 to ,, 271
,, Hinguughaut	at	,, 290 to ,, 292
,, Dholleras	at	,, 235 to ,, 236

The following purchases are reported :—

125	candies New Fairpore (10th Feb.)		Rs. 245
125	,, ,,	Broach M. G. (5th April)	,, 270
100	,, ,,	Veravul (15th April)	,, 220
25	,, ,,	Khandesh (Ready)	,, 236 to Rs. 240
25	,, ,,	Akote F. P. B. ,,	253 to ,, 254

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—11TH JANUARY.

London ...	Cotton ... Cases ... Seeds ...	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ... Wooden Ships ... Myrabolms & Coir bls Seeds ...	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal. £2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal. £2 5s. nominal. £2 5s. nominal.
Havre ...	Cotton ... Coffee ...	No ship.

Overland Steamers—

Venice	£3	5s.
Trieste	£3	5s.
Liverpool	£3	10s.
Havre	£3	5s. to £3 7s. 6d.

Liverpool via Suez Canal ... £3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s.

China ...	Steamer Cotton ...	Rs. 5 per bale.
	Opium ...	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships ...	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...	Salt ...	Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	H. M. S. Agitator ...	Presson ...	Calcutta, Dec. 21.
	Chiaze, Dec. 28	Perrins ...	Liverpool, Sept. 5.
11	Phænologist ...	Bennon ...	Liverpool, Sept. 15.
	Nora Greame ...	Robinson ...	Liverpool, Sept. 15.
12	Alabama ...	Weir ...	Rangoon, Dec. 3.
	Lady Allan ...	Riepenhausen	Liverpool, Sept. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Chusan ...	Hall ...	Muscat.
	Kurrachee (s) ...	Henderson ...	Kurrachee.
	City of Pekin ...	McEachern ...	Rangoon.
	Bagdad (s) ...	Bedford ...	Coast and Calcutta.
	M.S. Ephinstone (s)	Gucicela' ...	Coast and Goa.
	Mecnil (s) ...	Morse ...	Trieste, &c.
	Nacra (s) ...	Coburn ...	Aden.
	Moultan (s) ...	Almond ...	Sydney, &c.
	Koina (s) ...	Profumo ...	Jeddah & Hodeida.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Ship Tiverton, Rowe, to Liverpool.

Ship Shah Jehan, Freebody, to Calcutta via Coast.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 8 Khedive (s) ... ... Suez.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 26 Australia, ss, Murray, from Suez, with mail.
26 Khedive, ss, Steward, from Suez, with mail.
26 Wide Awake, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
28 Hooghly, ss, Rapatel, from Shanghai.
28 Singapore, ss, Mitchell, from Calcutta.
28 Hutton, ss, Hodges, from Cardiff.
30 Punjaub, ss, Hansard, from Zanzibar.
30 Mecca, ss, Warden, from Akyab.
30 Tanjore, ss, Johnson, from Bombay, with mail.
31 Enchantress, H M's Ft, Carr, from Portsmouth.
31 Crighton, ss, Harley, from Newcastle.

Jan. 1 Sir Bartle Frere, ss, Hibbert, from Bombay.
1 Tertia, ss, Wrang, from Newcastle.
2 Tilbury, ss, Tilmouth, from London.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 28 Australia, ss, Murray, to Bombay, with mail.
28 Khedive, ss, Steward, to Calcutta, with mail.
28 Alnwick Castle, ss, Freeman, to Malta.
28 Singapore, ss, Mitchell, to London.
28 Hooghly, ss, Rapatel, to Marseilles.
30 Wide Awake, ss, Nacoda, to Jeddah.
30 Mecca, ss, Warden, to Suez, with mail.
30 Tanjore, ss, Johnson, to Suez.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dec. 1 Kwangtung, R M, ss, Elliot, from Macoalls.
24 Danube, ss, Fleurias, from Mauritius.
28 Hutton, ss, Hodges, from Cardiff.
30 Punjaub, ss, Hansard, from Zanzibar.
31 Enchantress, H M's Ft, Carr, from Portsmouth.
31 Crighton, ss, Harley, from Newcastle.

Jan. 1 Sir Bartle Frere, ss, Hibbert, from Bombay.
1 Tertia, ss, Wrang, from Newcastle.
2 Tilbury ss, Tilmouth, from London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—11TH JANUARY.

FROM LONDON.

British Statesman, 16 cases rum, Dorabjee Bezonjee and Co.
Saladin, 37 cases window glass, Mahomedbhoy Goolamhusen; 35 cases beer, Richard Martin and Co; 2 cases thread, Morarjee Mooljee; 4 cases toys, M. P. Writer.
Walamo (s), 97 cases brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspaniarjee.
St. Olaf (s), 3 cases hardware, 3 cases cotton thread, and case haberdashery, Eabhoy Tyebally; 18 cases candles, Framjee Ardashir Dawur; 10 hogsheds and 5 barrels beer, Jamshedjee Nowrojee; 2 cases silver lamitta, Khimchund Lalbhoy; 9 cases cochineal, Ghellabhoy Howajee; 10 casks colours, Hugh D. Fisher and Co; 25 hogsheads beer, Hormusjee Pestonjee's

[illegible] FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under— [illegible]

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dreadnought, 24 bales cotton Cassem Mahomed; 450 cwts. galls, Tiruthdass Dossoomull; 39 bales cotton, Khimchund Jasotray; 50 bales cotton, Luckmedass Damoder.
Ambassador (s), 600 cwts. myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.
Malaga (s), 300 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co; 130 cwts. horns, F. M. Dams; 100 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 82 bales cotton, Manock Wookerdia.
Behar (s), 48 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 59 bales wool, Damodur Mathooradass; 129 bales cotton, H. Bomonjee, Touche and Co.
St Olaf (s), 80 bales wool, Jai ha Parrotum; 115 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee and Co; 55 bales cotton, Keeracbund Goolalchund; 250 cwts. myrabollams, Ramdass Wurjee; 50 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 37 bal s woo', Bhugwandas Bhawanbhoy; 90 cwts coir yarn, Soondersdas Wurjee; 56 bales cotton, Cadur Habibbula; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.; 40 bales cotton, Bhugwanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore (s), 10 bales skins, Dawood Momed; 4 bundles hides and skins, Cunmerally Jewajee; 14 bundles E. teeth, Runsarlall Girthurlall.
Behar (s), 90 cases oilcanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraz; 4 bales hides, Mamedbhoy Amroodeen; 14 bales hides, Rahimbhoy Abdinbhoy; 25 bales skins, Abdool Cadur and Co.; 50 cases oilcanum, Joowabhoy Lalljee; 25 bales hides, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Behar (s), 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 400 bales cotton, H Clason and Co; 276 bales cotton, H Bomonjee, Touche and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Behar (s), 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co,

FOR SUEZ.

Mirzapore (s), 1 bundle shawls, H Zamal Abadin,

FOR HAVRE.

Behar (s), 50 bales cotton, H. Bomonjee, Touche and Co.

Behar (s), 50 bales cotton, H. Bomonjee, Touche and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Torino (s), 12 bales hides, F. Mooljee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Australia (s), 17 bundles fishmaws, and 36 bundles sharkfins, Meerally Dama; 10 bales twist, Finlay, Scott and Co.; 28 bales waste cotton, Sorabjee Pestonjee and Co; 2 cases cochineal, Hormusjee Pestonjee; 215 bundles oilbanum, Rustomjee Abrum; 35 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee and Co; 3 chests opium, Eduljee Framjee and Co; 2 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 102 chests opium, Nurses Kessowjee; 10 chests opium, Dhunrsz Choosfiall; 74 lbs. ivory, and 16 chests opium, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 10 chests opium, S and D B Futtakya; 15 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee and Co; 50 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cawasjee Tata; 17 chests opium B. Dhunjeshaw and Co; 731 pieces E. teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 10 bags wax, Ebram Tucker Momed; 85 packages oilbanum, and 15 packages mother o' pearl shells, Cassanbhoy Nanjee; 22 chests opium, Nopochund Nowrungroy; 5 chests opium, Nathooram Joorawermull; 37 chests opium, Joorawermull Dulsookroy; 20 chests opium, Dewjeebhoy Goolamhusson.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Australia (s), 22 chests opium, Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 14 chests opium, Tarachund Sittaram; 12 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.; 13½ chests opium, Goodjee Shingance; 24 chests opium, D. D. Shandy; 11 chests opium, Gunneedass Sahagunj; 5 chests opium, Budridass Sricursos; 15 chests opium, B. Dhunjeshaw and Co.; 17 chests opium, Ramgurun Hurkoondass,

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 10.

Rennick, Lieutenant, Assistant Commissary General, Bengal, from England.
Wyllie, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, from England.
Salkeld, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Gordon, Major, Staff Corps, from England.

JANUARY 11.

Hemans, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—JANUARY 11.

Maxwell, Captain, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.
Toole, C ptain, Quartermaster, from leave, to Deolalee.
Hemans, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Aden.

JANUARY 12.

Tennant, Captain, 108th Foot, on leave, to Beypore.
Anstruther, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to Beypore.
Wetherall, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 22nd Regiment N. I., on leave, to Neemuch.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

POONA, 9th January, 1873.

On the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Troops, the following medical arrangement is ordered :—

On the departure of Surgeon Plimpire, proceeding to Aden with the left wing of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment N I., Surgeon Dick will assume medical charge of the right and head-quarter wing of that corps, until the arrival of Assistant Surgeon Wall.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 11th January, 1873.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

4th Regiment N. I. (Rifles)—Captain S. Carter to retain the Adjutancy on promotion.

Captain S. S. Dalmahoy, General List, is attached to the 5th N. L. I. as a temporary measure.

Subject the approval of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Captain E. H. Helyar, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, will proceed to England for duty with the Regimental Depot.

Captain Helyar's services are available for duty with Troops.

This cancels so much of G. O. C. No. 645 of 1872 as relates to Captain St. Croix.

Surgeon E. A. Lawrence is placed on general duty, Bombay District.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified :—

Lt.-Col. J. T. Hill, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 14th N. I., 4th January 1873.

Capt. W. F. Sandwith, Staff Corps, Adjutant 15th N. I., 4th January 1873.

Surgeon Major R. W. James, Civil Surgeon, Aden, 14th November 1872.

Surgeon Major J. C. Trestrail, 2nd January 1873.

Sub-Conductor C. H. Crowe, Commissariat Department, 2nd January 1873.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani by the Lower Standard test :—

Gunner R. McGland, A. 18 Royal Artillery.
Lt. G. Wingate, 2nd Battalion 19th Foot.
Lieut. D. A. Blest 26th Foot.
Private John Baker, 56th Foot.
Lieut. C. Fulton, 68th Foot.
Private T. England, 68th Foot.
Lieut. G. Cleveland, 83rd Foot.
Student Apprentices D. Leahy and G. Cowper, Subordinate Medical Department.

Army School Master J. S. Lockey is transferred to the Madras Presidency.

Barrack Sergeant F. Stanwell will act as 3rd Class Barrack Master, during the absence, in Europe, on medical certificate, of 3rd Class Barrack Master Ashford, on until further orders.

This order has effect from 11th December 1872.

The undermentioned are reported to have qualified as instructors in Gymnastics and Fencing :—

First Class.

Lance Corporal R. Murrell, 3rd Hussars.

Lance Corporal W. Hole, and No. 1043, Lance Corporal H. W. Bi'l, 15th Hussars.

Lance Corporal M. Healey, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot.

Corporal J. Bartlett, 49th Foot.

Second Class.

Lance Corporal C Manning, 49th Foot.

The undermentioned native officers will receive the higher rate of pay from the 1st inst, vice Jemedar Awsun Sing, pensioned under the provisions of G G O No 239 of 1864 :—

15th Regiment N I—Jemedar Babajee Swaut.

2nd Class Vernacular School Master Havildar Mahadow Rao, 13th Regt N I, is promoted to the grade of 1st Class Vernacular School Master, 15th Regiment N I.

The following order is confirmed as a temporary arrangement :—

15 h Regt N I—Regimental order dated 31st December 1872, directing Lieut-Col J Currily to officiate as second in command, and Captain Trevelyan as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut-Col Stillman, proceeding on leave.

The following orders are confirmed :—

59th Foot—Regimental order dated 14th October 1872, appointing Lieut Lopping Asst Instructor of Musketry to the regiment.

60th Foot—Regimental order, dated 24th Dec 1872, appointing Lieut W H Incellath to act as Quarter Master to the regiment vice Lieut Fosbery, proceeding on detachment duty.

83rd Foot—Regimental order, dated 8 h January 1873, appointing Lieut Stewart to act as Adjutant to the Regt, vice Lieut Hardtman, proceeded on sick leave, with effect from 1st inst.

18th Brigade R A—Brigade order, dated 6th January 1873, appointing Capt Battiscombe to perform the duties of Quarter Master in addition to his own as Adjutant until the arrival from England of Quarter Master Churhick.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

58th Foot—Lieut-Col R C Whitehead, from 1st to 31st January 1873, in extension, to remain in Bombay on medical certificate

60th Foot—Lieut W A D Mackinnon, for 30 days, from date of departure, to Ghizee on medical certificate

83rd Foot—Lieut J H Hardtman to England, per P and O steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

108th Foot—Capt T Tennant, for 30 days, from date of departure to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Barrack Department—Asst Commissary (Hon Lieut) J Barnar, Senior Barrack Master, Bombay, to Poona, from date of departure for 30 days, on medical certificate.

[TRANSPORT PASSAGE.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 104, G. O. C. No. 274, clause 1, and G. O. C. No. 592 of 1872, all available officers entitled to passage to England who may arrive at Bombay for embarkation are to be sent to Beypore to meet Her Majesty's Indian troop ship Malabar, expected to call at that port en route from Rangoon, about the 16th instant.

Arrangements to be made by the Brigadier General Commanding Bombay District.

INSANES.

Instances having occurred of insane soldiers being sent to the Asylum at Colaba unaccompanied by Form A and B, prescribed in Act XXXVI. of 1858, the Commander-in-Chief directs the attention of Commanding Officers to G. O. C. No. 1 of 1st Sept. 1859, and requests a strict compliance therewith.

In no case can an insane soldier be admitted to the Asylum unless provided with the necessary legal documents.

In the event of an insane arriving without the necessary documents to prevent delay of admission to the Asylum at Colaba, the Officer Commanding the Colaba Sanitarium and the medical officers at Colaba are authorized to sign A and B.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

WITH SUPPLEMENT OF FOUR PAGES,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
MILITARY ITEMS.
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
Bombay; Bengal and Central Provinces; Madras; the North-West Provinces, Punjaub, and Oudh; and Miscellaneous.

Catalogues are published, and the plants are now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year	*ditto* ..... ,,	24	0	0
Three Months	*ditto* ..... ,,	14	0	0
One Month	*ditto* ..... ,,	5	0	0
One Week	*ditto* ..... ,,	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

No. 2166 of 1872-73.

CONVOCATION of the UNIVERSITY of BOMBAY for CONFERRING DEGREES.

TUESDAY, 14TH JANUARY 1873.

1.—CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES AND GRADUATES are required to be in the DURBAR ROOM, TOWN HALL, at 3 P.M. precisely, to robe, and have their places assigned them.

2.—The Senate are requested to be in the Durbar Room by a quarter past 4 o'clock.

3.—Visitors should alight from their carriages at the Asiatic Society's entrance, under the North Porch of the Town Hall.

4.—Seats will be reserved for ladies, and gentlemen accompanying ladies, near the University dais.

5.—Other gentlemen will take their seats behind those reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying ladies.

6.—PROCESSION.—At five o'clock the Procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the University, will enter the Hall, when all present will *rise and remain standing* until the Chancellor has taken his seat.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

I.—FELLOWS.

(In Pairs.)

Juniors first.

II.—EX-OFFICIO FELLOWS, MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT, MEMBERS OF COUNCIL, & BISHOPS.

(In Pairs.)

Educational Officers; Members of the Legislative Council; Judges of the High Court;
Members of Council; Bishops; Chief Justice.

III.—UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.
REGISTRAR.
SYNDICS.

(In Pairs.)

Civil Engineering, Medicine, Law, and Arts.

DEANS.

Civil Engineering, Medicine, Law, and Arts.

THE VICE CHANCELLOR.

THE CHANCELLOR.

7.—The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University, having taken their seats, then will follow on behalf of each Candidate for a Degree—

The *Supplication* by the Dean of the Faculty in which he graduates.

The passing of a Grace by the Senate for his Admission to the Degree.

His *Presentation* by the Dean to the Chancellor; and

His *Admission* to the Degree by the Chancellor.

After which the Registrar will make *Declaration* of the *Degrees* conferred.

8.—The Registrar will read a Report by the Syndicate of the proceedings of the University during the past year.

9.—The Chancellor will deliver an Address.

10.—The Chancellor will dissolve the Convocation.

11.—RETIRING PROCESSION.—The assembly will *rise and remain standing* until the retiring procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows have left the Hall.

By Order,

JAMES TAYLOR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 8th January 1873.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

GENTLEMEN who own CHINESE, JAPANESE or other CURIOSITIES, and wish to exhibit them, are requested to FORWARD THEM without any further delay to

THE SECRETARY,
Victoria and Albert Museum.

Bombay, 11th January 1873.

LOST or STOLEN, on 10th January 1873, FIVE CURRENCY NOTES of Rs. 1,0 0 each, numbered respectively 6/87 55794, 55796, 56388, 76350, 72538, from my shop. Information regarding same has been given to the Commissioner of Police. Whoever will bring the same to the Undersigned, at his shop, at Khoja Gulee, will be handsomely rewarded. Any person who will transact in any of the above Notes will do so at his own risk.

[KHOJA KARMALIBHOY SOORJEE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MULLALY—December 15th, at Southampton (England), John Mullaly, Esq., Pensioned Indian Navy Storekeeper and late Coffee Planter, Neilgherries.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GREEN—January 7th, at Nellore, the wife of Edward Green, of a son.

GRAY—January 6th, at St Thomas' Parsonage, Free School Street, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev T D Gray, of a son.

LEES—January 8th, at Calcutta, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W M Lees, of a daughter.

PALLISER—January 6th, at Nowshera, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel C H Palliser, C B, 10th Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.

ROBINSON—January 6th, at Koolwur Ghat, near Dinapore, the wife of Major C G Robinson, R A, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MISQUITA—January 7th, at Salem, William Norman, the son of Mr and Mrs T Misquita, aged 2 years 6 months and 8 days.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1873.

THE *Friend of India*, which has again become worthy of its historic reputation, announces that Sir William Muir is to be the next Financial Member of Council, and that Sir John Strachey is probably to succeed to the Government of the North-West Provinces. This arrangement, however, is not to take place until March 1874, and up to that time Sir Richard Temple is to hold office as Finance Minister. We doubt not that such an agreement has been come to, but fourteen months hence is a rather distant date to look forward to, and so many events may happen before March 1874, so many changes may take place in the relative position of the leading members of the Government, that the succession to Sir Richard Temple which is now announced can only be regarded as a feasible and probable arrangement. Is it a desirable one? Sir William Muir has not only shown himself to be an able and judicious ruler over men, but has also shown that in matters of importance he will not sink or conceal, however he may officially require to subordinate, his own opinions to those which happen to be predominant in the Government of the day. His recent expressions of opinion against the Income-tax afford a notable instance of this, and the objection most likely to be raised against his appointment to be head of the Indian finances is the fear that he may be too much disposed to tax the land and to ignore anything like a permanent settlement. We hold, however, that the question of the Income-tax should be held as distinct as possible from that of a permanent settlement, and that in so far as they are involved in each other it is a misfortune to the country and a misfortune which, we are disposed to think, arises not so much from the necessities of the case as from want of sufficient ability being brought to bear upon the subject of Indian finance. If Sir William Muir has condemned the Income-tax, he has, in equally strong terms, condemned the party who would put all taxation upon the land. As we recently stated, however, Sir William Muir was at one time the ardent advocate of the policy enunciated in Sir Charles Wood's despatch of 1862, that the land revenues of India should be fixed and should not be liable to constant periodical revision and enhancement at the caprice of individual officers. It is possible that in carrying out a contrary policy in late years in the North-West Provinces he has not departed from his former opinions, and has only acted in loyalty to the Supreme Government. But be that as it may, he could probably make a better Finance Minister than almost anyone in India who is at all likely to be appointed to that office. We are of opinion, however, that in both political and financial ability of the higher order the Indian services at present are eminent chiefly for their deficiency, and that unless the field be greatly widened from which to select able men to fill the higher posts in our Indian Empire, that empire will soon be in great danger of passing from our sway. As regards finance we do not seem to feel ourselves strong enough really to touch the wealth of India, and yet it is only by a strong grasp upon the wealth of any country that an alien race can hold rule in it. If it be answered to this that at no time have we had much of such a grasp, the reply is that up till lately we were at least believed to have it, which, for a time, comes to much the same thing.

To return to Mr. Campbell's Report on the Administration of Bengal, and to compare small things with great, the changes made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the position of the District Officers may be likened to the system adopted by any sensibly conducted mercantile concern. Messrs. Treacher & Co. have a head office in Bombay with an unlimited number of branches in different parts of the country, and their dealings are multifarious. What is their system? they do not keep a director of the drug department, and an inspector general of all their other departments in Bombay with subordinate inspectors at each branch shop; but they place each branch under the direction of a trusty assistant who may possibly be not quite up to the details of each department, but is fit to be trusted as head of the branch and sole representative of the central authority. This fairly represents Mr. Campbell's policy. He has now in each district an officer responsible for the due discharge of all the executive functions of Government. Even educational matters have been placed in the hands of the Collector-Magistrate to an extent that has not been attempted in other parts of India, as the following extract will show :—

"The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly decided that for the future the valuable and experienced Inspectors of Schools should be allowed to devote their time more completely to the work of inspecting schools, while the local administration of the educational funds, the establishment of new schools, the appointment of masters, and the extension of education generally, should be left in the hands of District Committees and District Officers, assisted and advised by the Circle Inspector. In this way it is hoped that the interest and help of the leading people and the officers of each district may be enlisted in support of education in their own homes and neighbourhoods. The Director of Public Instruction, instead of being the head of a highly centralised department, will be the adviser and organ of Government in administering educational funds, and in controlling or directing the action of District Committees."

One of the most interesting portions of the report is that connected with great irrigational works. Mr. Campbell takes care to show that he and his predecessors are in no way responsible for the policy of the Government of India, and it is not too much to assume that he personally disapproves of these great undertakings, and especially of the revenue management of land irrigated by such works being entrusted to the Public Works Department. The attempts of that Department to force a large revenue are described in strong language, and in the case of the Orissa canals upwards of 2 lacs was in one season demanded from the ryots, but less than Rs. 60 recovered! The whole transaction, as described at pages 124 to 130 of the report, is well worth reading, but is too long for extracting here. The notice however that the Orissa Company originally calculated on getting a water-rate of Rs. 5 per acre, and that since Government has taken over the concern, it has been necessary to reduce the rate to one rupee per acre, and to give a guarantee that this will not be increased for five years, is specially worthy of attention. Even with these favourable offers there seems some difficulty in getting the people to use the water. This ought to be a warning to the Bombay Government, who are going to spend half a million on the Surat and Broach irrigation works, and have accepted an estimate, that is based on a water-rate as high in some cases as 16 rupees an acre. About six months ago we published some letters on the subject of the Taptee scheme, in which the chief points of the estimate were clearly exposed, but the letters passed unnoticed, and by the latest accounts the work is going on briskly. We trust the revelations made in Mr. Campbell's report will lead Government to reflect on the matter. The natives of the district will not come forward to object to 50 or 60 lacs being spent among them, and the District Officers who have recommended it, will not willingly see the mistakes in their own reports. For this reason it is especially the duty of Government to be very careful in such matters. Seven years hence, when the works are completed and 50 or 60 lacs sunk on them, those on whose advice it has been done will be no longer on the public service; and when the Government of 1880 finds that the canals instead of returning 18 per cent, do not yield enough revenue to pay their working expenses, they will look about, and in vain, for some one 'to hang.' Let the matter be thoroughly investigated at once before more than a lac of rupees is spent, and do not throw good money after bad. We specially commend to Colonel Fyfe's attention the pages of Mr. Campbell's report referred to above.

In one part of his report, Mr. Campbell draws attention to the remarkable fact that out of eight young men passed for the Covenanted Civil Service in Bengal last year, four were natives of India. He expresses himself as too ready to carry out the Duke of Argyll's instructions for filling superior appointments with members of the Civil Service in preference to gentlemen selected in India, but in declaring his readiness to sacrifice all his own patronage, he writes as follows :—

"He has felt himself in a difficult, and he may say painful, position in refusing to avail himself of the opportunity which they would have afforded him of providing for the relations and connections of old and meritorious servants of the Government,—young gentlemen who had come out in the expectation of such things, and who all had testimony to their many admirable qualities, their energy, and their virtues as thorough gentlemen. He has felt it is his duty to postpone the claims of these gentlemen to those of candidates who have proved their fitness in an examination open to all of all classes and races, and has required them to qualify by similar tests. He confesses, however, that after some experience he is not sanguine of the result so far as Europeans are concerned. It turns out that most of the young gentlemen with so many good qualities who come to seek appointments in India lack one thing, viz., the talent for competitive examinations. In fact they never would have come out on the chance of an uncovenanted appointment if they had not this single deficiency. Free competition in India will in the end practically exclude Europeans from such posts, and the Lieutenant-Governor is now inclined to think that in so far as we must entertain Europeans for the qualities they possess *as Europeans*, there is nothing for it but to avow that they must be selected by an exercise of what may be called patronage, care being only taken by a well-regulated preliminary examination of a simple character, that well recommended young gentlemen have not, as has been sometime the case, carried their preference for practical energy to book learning to the point of ignorance of the three R's. The Lieutenant-Governor would, however, himself prefer such an extension of the Civil Service as would provide for the appointments which must be filled by Europeans."

BENNETT & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of GLOVES, SCARFS, [illegible]

NON-FORFEITABLE POLICIES, BY A LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.

[illegible] LL. B.; Viccajee, Khaikusroo Rastomjee, Esq., L. M.; Willmot, E., Esq., M. A., LL.D.; and Yajnek, Javerilal Umashanker, Esq.

We are [illegible] that the Governor-General in Council has, after careful consideration of the points advanced by the opposing memorialists, approved entirely of Mr. Campbell's re-arrangement of jurisdictions in Burdwan and Hooghly, and also of the action taken from assessing the road cess in those districts. The Lieutenant-Governor has however assured the petitioners that, when the time for collection comes round, probably in October next, he will not fail to take into account any exceptional circumstances then affecting the districts, even to the extent of suspending the realization of the tax, in tracts specially suffering from the endemic fever.

THE *Friend of India* gives the following particulars regarding the Railway so long talked of between Orenburg and Tashkhend which, our contemporary points out, cannot be undertaken without a Government guarantee. The distance is estimated at about 1,400 miles. The cost of a broad gauge line, at the average of the Russian lines, would be about £9,000 per mile or on the narrow gauge very little less. Taking the lowest figures, the entire line would cost from 76 to 84 millions of roubles, or from 11½ to 13 millions sterling. The total goods traffic, including the cotton and other staples from Bokhara, is estimated at about 17,000 tons, which would yield receipts of about £150,000 a year. The passenger traffic would be insignificant. Taking the most favourable view, the receipts would not exceed 2½ per cent. on the capital outlay.

THE *Friend of India*, in mentioning that Sir William Muir is to be the Financial Member of

with the administrative reforms of Lord William Bentinck and the settlement of Bird, and coming down through the brilliant times of Thomason and his school, through the dark days of the mutiny, and though the busy period of re-organization under Lord Canning and Sir George Edmonstone, followed by the Foreign Office, the toil of legislation, the responsibility of the Executive Council, and six years at the head of the N. W. Provinces. His Indian knowledge, acting along with the Governor-General's English principles, would result in closing for ever the days of heroic finance, which has proved to be only another name for spasmodic taxation and falling barracks."

MILITARY ITEMS.

We see it stated by the Dacca paper that Tezpore is to be abandoned as a military station, and that Gowhatty will be made the head-quarters of a regiment.

We learn that, at the Camp some attempt will be made to adapt the system of chances in the *kreigspiel* to the manœuvres about to take place; but the rules have not been settled, and some further discussion of the subject may still be desirable.—*Punjab Times.*

With reference to G. G. O. No. 797, of the 1st August 1872, the following extracts from Military Department letters are published for the information and guidance of officers concerned :—

"An unemployed Lieutenant-Colonel, with furlough at his credit, is at liberty to take it, in no case for a period exceeding two years, previous to availing himself of the offer to reside at home, *provided furlough is available for him in the regular course.*

"Those officers who desire to remain at home at the conclusion of their furlough should apply for the requisite permission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State at the India Office."

Lieutenant-General E. Armstrong, Madras Infantry, becomes a General, and Major-General J. E. Landers, Bengal Infantry, a Lieutenant-General, consequent upon the death of General H. L. Worrall, Bengal Cavalry, which occurred at Clifton on Sunday last.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

The death of General H. L. Worrall, Bengal Cavalry, which occurred at Clifton on Sunday last, gives a run of promotion on the British List: Colonel W. S. Halliday, half pay, late 36th Foot, Inspector-General of Musketry, becoming a Major-General; Major Jago, 74th Highlanders, a Lieutenant-Colonel; and Captain W. Young, 49th Foot, a Major in the Army.—*Id.*

Major F. J. Hutchison, half pay late 64th Foot, recently returned from Ceylon, where he acted for five years as Deputy-Assistant Quarter-master-General, and who was for some time on the Instructional Staff at Aldershot, has been selected to succeed Major Griffiths, Royal Artillery, as Garrison Instructor at Devonport. Major Hutchison entered the Army December 22, 1848, and became Major April 1, 1870. He served with the 64th Foot in the Persian campaign of 1856, including the storm and capture of Reshire and surrender of Bushire (medal with clasp). Served also in the Indian mutiny campaign, including the action of Kerkeroulie, capture of of Bareilly, attack of Mahomdee, and affairs of Shahjehanpore and Bunnai (medal). He passed from the Staff College in December 1864.—*Ibid.*

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 19th December, 1872.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 5th February, 1872, Sub-Lieutenant Arthur W. Brabazon has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 20th December, 1872.

8th Regiment of Hussars, Lieutenant Benson Day Harrison, from the 18th Hussars, to be Lieutenant, vice C. O. Gould, who exchanges. Dated 21st December, 1872.

18th Hussars, Lieutenant Charles Osborne Gould, from the 8th Hussars, to be Lieutenant, vice B. D. Harrison, who exchanges. Dated 21st December, 1872.

George Henry Thomas Van Notten Pole, Gent, to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice I. MacIvor, transferred to the 3rd Hussars. Dated 21st December, 1872.

Grenadier Guards, Charles William Sydney, Viscount Newark, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant V. Hatton, promoted. Dated 21st December, 1872.

Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant and Captain Amelius Richard Mark Wood to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant and Captain the Honourable E. H. T. Digby, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 6th December 1872.

20th Foot, George Richard Summers, Gent, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant B. K. Whiteford, promoted. Dated 21st December, 1872.

54th Foot, Lieutenant Henry Skey retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 21st December, 1872.

65th Foot, Algernon George Arnold Durand, India Cadet, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant H. W Price, retired. Dated 21st December, 1872.

74th Foot, Captain Henry Smith Andrews retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 21st December, 1872.

88rd Foot, Richard Charles Graham Mayne, India Cadet, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant R. W. S. Burnet, retired. Dated 21st December, 1872.

Rifle Brigade, Edward Prittie Gent, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant the Honorable W. M. W C. Barrell, promoted. Dated 21st December, 1872.

Medical Department, Staff Surgeon Thomas Knox Birnie having completed twenty years' full pay service, to be Staff Surgeon-Major, under the provisions of Article 342 of the Royal Warrant of 27th December, 1870. Dated 23rd November, 1872.

Brevet.

* Lieutenant-Colonel F. Llewellyn Alexander, Royal Marine Artillery, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel. Dated 1st December, 1872.

Memorandum.

Major William Ivers Lutman, half-pay, late Ceylon Rifle Regiment, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 21st December, 1872.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(Special for the "Bombay Gazette.")

London, 20th December.

The holidays have brought to a close the political campaign in France; and it is now possible to take stock of what has really been accomplished since the Assembly met. The Right is nominally victorious, but what is its actual position now as compared with the pretensions it put forward a month ago? M. Thiers has not only not disclaimed a single word of those offensive passages in his message in which he declared that none but a Republican form of Government was possible in France, but he has over and over again repeated the assertion, ridiculing the notion that the Right could anywhere find a General capable of upsetting the present Government and preparing the way for a monarchical restoration. The majority of the Assembly, who foamed at the mouth when it was first suggested that the Republic must be definitely established, and who talked grandly of putting poor General Changarnier in the place of M. Thiers, are now willing to acquiesce in the maintenance of the existing Government, and the labours of the Committee of Thirty will have for their object merely to settle the limits of the authority of each branch of the Republican administration. They would still like to fix those limits in such a way as to make the Executive entirely subordinate to the Legislature, but they have begun, however reluctantly, to admit that they cannot do this without giving the Executive, by way of counterpoise, power to dissolve the Assembly and go to the country as a final court of appeal. The President, with cruel politeness, says he himself does not want to take the responsibility of determining how a dissolution should take place, he leaves that to be arranged by the Assembly; but he takes care that his own opinion, as to the expediency of fixing a term to the Assembly's existence, shall not be doubtful. The curious thing is, that the majority of the Assembly are not now nearly so indignant as they were a week ago at mention of dissolution. The debate of last Saturday has sobered them. They refused, indeed, then to consider the petitions for a dissolution, but they dared not formally condemn the agitation now going on throughout the country; and the supporters of the Left Centre, which swelled their numbers so largely, would, they know, be withdrawn if they were to provoke M. Thiers too far. The idea of a dissolution has, therefore, become familiar now to all parties and is not absolutely scouted even by the extreme Right; and this result alone is a moral victory for the Left. The Radical papers continue to be filled with petitions from all parts of France, demanding that this dissolution shall not be long delayed, and it is obvious that this movement must grow in strength with every day. The prospects of the Republican party are, therefore, much brighter now than they have been for the last two years, and one would fain hope that, sobered by power and adversity, Gambetta and his friends may yet succeed in enabling M. Thiers to found a stable Republic in France. The only alternative would be an Imperialist restoration, and, if Napoleon were to go back to France now, he would be but the obedient Minister of the Clerical Interest. Bismarck has, by his declaration of war to the knife against the clericals in Germany, regained the sympathies of the democrats of Europe, and it is probable that there would be a better chance of peace being kept with the Germans by a Republic than by the Empire.

The death of Viscountess Beaconsfield has called forth manifestations of sympathy with Mr. Disraeli which might surprise anyone who did not know that the leader of the Opposition, though the most severe of critics in the House of Commons, is in private life the kindliest and most amiable of human beings. Though he may have failed as a statesman, Mr. Disraeli is personally a far more fascinating character than his great rival, Mr. Gladstone. His life has been a perfect romance, and the interest that all Englishmen feel in him is especially keen among the literary class, who persist in regarding him as one of themselves, and who almost without exception feel proud of him. No public man has ever been dealt with more generously by the press, and you will see that the *Times* has this week made quite a charming idyll of the no doubt sincere attachment existing between Mr. Disraeli and his late wife, who was many years older than himself, and to whom he was indebted for the wealth without which it is absurd for any man to expect to make his mark in public life in England. It is to Mr. Disraeli's credit that he never forgot for a moment the gratitude he owed to a woman who brought him affection and succour in the darkest hour of his fortunes, when his prospects seemed to be marred for ever by the ill success of his first speech in Parliament. If he has since gratified his ambition to the full, he has never shrunk from owning that he could have done nothing without the help of his wife. The *Times* refers to an anecdote of the way in which he is said to have rebuked a friend for joking him about his domestic felicity. The story is that Bernal Osborne, who has always been on terms of intimacy with Mr. Disraeli, began after dinner one day to rally the latter on his unexampled devotion as a husband, when Mr. Disraeli interrupted him, saying—"Ah! you may laugh at me about anything but that. That woman saved me." Lady Beaconsfield was neither a beauty, nor (spite of the compliment paid to her in the dedication of *Sybil*) a wit. The *Times* hints that her simplicity made her say very comical things sometimes about the husband she adored. Perhaps the wickedest of these sayings were invented for her and put into her mouth by diners out—sayings of this kind, for instance, that, some one having expressed to her his admiration of Mr. Disraeli's intellectual head, she replied, in an outburst of enthusiasm—"Yes, but you should see him in his bath." For my part, whatever the social shortcomings of the wife, I conceive that Mr. Disraeli's is far more deserving of our respect for honouring her and compelling the English people to honour her also, than if, after the fashion in which another well-known public man is said to treat *his* wife, he had shown himself ashamed of her and tried to display his own wit by sneering at her stupidity and bad manners.

I wonder if Mr. Isaac Butt reads the leading articles in the *Times* about Indian affairs? If he does, he must have been amused this week to find that the leading journal, while refusing Home rule to Tipperary, is quite willing to concede it to Bengal. Natives must, says the *Times*, be admitted to the highest posts in the service of the Crown in India. Englishmen out there are always thinking of the interests of the English dominion, and we must try the experiment of letting the natives look after their own interests. Well—there is a simple and an only method of doing that completely; we have nothing to do but to quit the country. So long, however, as the fundamental maxim of our policy with regard to India is that that country must be held as a dependency of England at any cost, the men we want to govern India are men who will maintain that policy at any cost. Educated Bengalees and Parsees may be very clever fellows, and in an ordinary way sufficiently loyal subjects of Queen Victoria, but they cannot govern India for us in troublous times, and we have no right to make them despots over millions of their countrymen. The perverse way English critics have of speaking of India as one country leads them into the gravest blunders as to what is possible in Indian administration. There never has been an "Indian nation" till we created it, that is, till within the last twenty years; and, when your Governor speaks with so much warmth of the beneficial influence of durbars bringing together princes and chiefs (always excepting Holkar and the Gaekwar) from various parts of the country, he might perhaps have asked himself whether it is not rather advisable that native potentates should be provided with such excellent opportunities of exchanging notes about their strength and wishes, and forming secret combinations against the Paramount Power. Our strength in India has lain in the divisions of the people; and, happily, in spite of education, the task of uniting the various races into one is not nearly accomplished yet. It is only fifteen years since we were glad to use the hereditary hatred of the Sikhs against the Bengalees in reconquering Hindostan; yet now the *Times* assures us the "natives" (of the Punjab, of course, among other provinces) will never be satisfied until the graduates of the University of Calcutta are allowed to take the places of John Lawrence and his lieutenants. I see the *Times of India* was greatly annoyed with me lately for speaking of the English advocates of "India for the Indians" as political imbeciles. But really they must be either fools or hypocrites. The *London Times*, in the article I have been commenting upon, puts in a saving clause about the necessity of having "a loyal administration," just as Lord Stanley, in the Royal proclamation of 1858, put in a saving clause "*as far as may be*" in the paragraph guaranteeing equal rights to all subjects of the Crown in India; but, if this clause is to be so interpreted as to limit the admission of educated natives to the Civil Service, the *Times* must know very well that the hopes it holds out are but a mockery of the aspirations it pretends to encourage. Would not a little plain speaking in politics be better for both England and India? Why not tell the natives plainly what posts we intend to admit them to, instead of using vague language that may mean anything or nothing? The outcry for equal rights is raised by a comparatively small class of Bombay and Calcutta cockneys; and, if the Government would but give the great cities municipal liberties, which they might do with perfect safety, they could keep the management of the rest of India in their own hands for many a long year to come without further question. But what foresight can one look for in men who talk of the political danger of granting a municipal franchise to a city like Bombay—a city which might at any time be laid in ashes by a few shells from an English gunboat?

As I anticipated, Baron Reuter is losing no time in turning to account his concession for laying down railways in Persia. Mr. Collins, who was Reuter's agent in Bombay till last year, starts within the next two or three weeks for Teheran to represent the Baron's interests there. Engineers are already busy taking surveys of the first line to be laid down, which it is intended shall run from Resicht on the Caspian to Kasvin, Ispahan, and Bushire, and the rails and other materials of construction will be sent out in the course of next year. As soon as this railway has been built, it is proposed to connect it by branches with the Russian line from Poti to Tiflis and Bakon (on the Caspian), and with the Euphrates or Tigris railway at Bagdad. I need not dwell on the deep importance of this new enterprise. The Government of India, in its despatch of last year on the Euphrates Valley Railway, suggested that Persia might be persuaded to co-operate in constructing a through line to India. Persia has acted more promptly than any one expected, and it now remains for England and India to do their part. The Shah is to visit this country next year; and the time would then be opportune for making a definite arrangement. The Indian Government, on their side, might at all events undertake to overcome whatever difficulties impede the construction of that section of the through line extending from the Indian frontier to Teheran; and I earnestly trust that the folly of looking to Kurrachee as the possible terminus of the line will be fully exposed on your side. Not only is it the case, as Sir Henry Rawlinson pointed out in his evidence before the Euphrates Railway committee, that there is no traffic for a line down the coast of the Persian Gulf to Kurrachee, but the political importance of a line from Bagdad to Teheran, Herat, and Peshawur, cannot be overestimated. I know that Sir Henry Rawlinson himself does not recommend that the line should run from Herat to Peshawur—he prefers, I think, that it should enter India through the Bolan Pass; but, whatever the engineering obstacles to a railway through Cabul, it must be borne in mind that, while the distance from Bagdad to Peshawur is no greater than from Bagdad to Kurrachee, Peshawur is at least a thousand miles nearer Calcutta than Kurrachee, and therefore a thousand miles further in advance on the road for travellers to China and Australia. Now that the Shah of Persia has determined to burst the bonds of oriental seclusion and to visit the various states of Europe, surely even our timid Government in India may venture to peer beyond the boundaries of the Himalayas and see what the world is doing outside. I should think the Ameer of Cabul, who likes English gold in any shape, would not, if he were urged, object very strongly to the expenditure of a few millions of capital for the purpose of connecting the Indian railway system with the Persian system by way of Cabul and Herat.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[Special for the "Bombay Gazette."]

London, 20th December.

Since my last, mercantile failures here and in the country, but chiefly in Manchester, have occupied a large share of attention. Ever since the stoppage of Gledstanes and Co. in August last, the apprehension of difficulties in the cotton trade has been widely felt, and I mentioned at that time what the anticipations were. It seems to be thought a pity that the failures now declared did not take place sooner, for some of the firms have been whispered about or suspected for several weeks past, and probably it is only the wholesome tightness of the money market which has led to the collapse now. Over-trading to the East and to Africa is the cause assigned for the heaviest suspensions, but to what extent continued shipments after insolvency had actually commenced protracted the agonies of the falling houses it is impossible as yet to say. If we may judge from a comparison of dates, prices, and other movements, we might suspect that the custom so long followed by Gledstanes was imitated on a smaller scale in Manchester. These disasters have produced a very bad effect not only in Lancashire but here, yet the feeling has no doubt been exaggerated. I don't suppose one year could be selected out of the last thirty of which the closing fortnight was not signalised by a batch of failures, and the only remarkable thing about the present is that they come at a time when we are told, and most of us believe, we have all been doing a most safe and profitable business. The question now is, has the belief been mistaken and is there much that is thoroughly unsound about our commercial position? I cannot help thinking that, leaving out the iron and coal trades, the course of business has been largely unprofitable. We know at least that ruinous losses have been incurred in particular branches of the import trade: tea, cotton, sugar, and some other leading staples have done little good to their importers this year. We know also that as regards the export trade, many foreign markets have been glutted, and the quoted prices have shown sales at an actually lower price than the cost at home. This sort of work cannot go far without mischief. Further, we know that during a great part of this year when money was plentiful and banks were competing for discount business, it was comparatively easy to get accommodation, and the very anxiety displayed when money threatened to become stringent, showed the conviction that accommodation had been given much too freely, and that a forced and sudden restriction involved danger. Hence I am prepared to see a good deal more mischief, which may be temporarily averted by cheapness of money, but which will recur in an aggravated form at the first symptom of real stringency. And I do not think the mischief will be confined to Manchester.

The principal failures, then, announced this week, are: Childs, Mills and Co., of Manchester, and Child, Hornby and Co., of London, African merchants, with liabilities estimated at from £350,000 to £400,000; John Wike and Son, of Manchester, Bury, and London, liabilities from £250,000 to £300,000; Smith and Norton, Manchester, liabilities, £25,000; Gomuchian and Co., Armenian merchants, Manchester, liabilities, £35,000—the Manchester partner of this firm is said to have absconded; W. H. Marshall, corn merchant, of Liverpool and Leicester, liabilities, £16,000; Geipel and Co., of Newcastle and Hartlepool, merchants, liabilities £30,000; Dodwell, Sawday, and Hudson, of Idol Lane, London, tea merchants, liabilities, above £20,000; W. J. and A. W. Adams, Gracechurch Street, merchants in the Cape trade, whose liabilities are widely said to be half a million sterling; Isaac L. Stoll, Rochdale, cotton and woollen manufacturer, liabilities £49,000; John Crawford, flax spinner, Pendleton, liabilities £155,000 and large assets. This is a pretty good list for the week, but it by no means exhausts the catalogue, for several houses are known to be in difficulties, whose names cannot yet be published. On the other hand, the Manchester papers speak of one old and highly respectable house whose embarrassments had been freely discussed, but who have since obtained assistance and tided over their troubles. The failures however are not confined to Great Britain. In Germany speculation has been quite overdone, and from this cause money has lately been growing tighter at every Bourse settlement, until, this week, the rates have been much higher than with us. The consequence is many entanglements on the Continent and a few declared failures. So far as we are concerned, German and Dutch suspensions do not have much effect, except on one or two finance institutions or banks, and their losses have generally no worse immediate consequence than the compulsory sale of securities, mostly foreign, which they hold among their assets. That is the explanation of a heavy fall this week in Lombardo—Venetian Railway shares, Austrian Government stocks, and a few other securities, little dealt in by English investors, and therefore of no general importance.

The Bank of England directors made no further change in the rate of discount this week, the demand for money having been tolerably active on terms not far short of the official minimum. But the Bank is now so strong that, were it not for the chances of a revived demand for gold for the Continent, the rate must inevitably again go down. The bullion has increased this week and now stands at £23,844,492; the amount of unemployed notes is £13,820,315; and the proportion of reserve to liabilities is no less than 52 per cent. Unfortunately it is impossible to say whether this will last, or how much of the heavy balance that makes us look so prosperous is ours at all, or only left here temporarily on deposit. We know however that as Holland, in addition to Germany, has adopted a gold standard and coinage, they must procure from our market all the metal they are likely to want, and hence that formidable draughts on our stock of gold may be made at any moment. The exchanges are at present against us, and this adds to the expectation that gold will soon be wanted. On the eve of the distribution of the dividends, by which an enormous sum of money will be set free, I will not prophesy as to the state of the money market next month. The general belief is that it will be very easy, and according to some persons, we shall even suffer from a plethora of capital. I totally disbelieve this, and shall be much surprised if, as we get well into the new year, the demands for discount do not become more active with the revival of business—which it will certainly do if the Bank rate of discount is, as some people hope, reduced to 4 per cent. early in January.

The Eastern Telegraph Company have issued circulars to their shareholders, offering them the allotment of the new shares, amounting to £300,000, which are created for the purpose of duplicating the cable from Falmouth to Lisbon, and making some extensions in the Levant. As the old shares are at a premium, and the new are offered at par, they will of course be taken. This company is gradually and surely acquiring a splendid position, and can now set rivalry at defiance. By the concessions it now holds it so thoroughly occupies the field, that any competitive line started would work at a prodigious disadvantage.

Cotton has again been active during the week, and I am glad to say that Indian sorts are at last beginning to reap the benefit of the general movement upwards caused by the accounts of the American crop. From tables compiled in Liverpool with evident care, I take the following estimate of the total visible supply up to the 14th February next, with some reflections from an excellent hand. The supply is thus made up:

	Stock Dec. 14.	Import to Feb. 14.	Total supply.
American	54,000	340,000	394,000
Brazilian	12,000	78,000	90,000
Egyptian, &c	3,000	22,000	124,000
W. Indian, &c	12,000	19,000	31 000
E. Indian	255,000	43,000	298,000
Total	365,000	572,000	937,000

The probable outgoings to keep up a full rate of consumption will be 64,000 bales per week for spinners, and 11 000 for exporters, say a total of 75,000 bales per week, or 675,000 bales for the nine weeks. Should the deliveries reach this figure and the supplies not exceed the above estimate, there will remain 262,000 bales in stock on the 14th February. The probability, however, is that the stock will be replenished to some extent by arrivals from the Continent, while the deliveries will be curtailed by dear prices; but as present prices do not appear to be high enough either to induce shipments from the Continent or to curtail consumption, some further advance appears to be inevitable.

This narrowing of supplies, if even only temporary, will compel spinners to resort largely to the long-despised Surats; indeed there are already symptoms of an extensive movement of this kind, and the result will be a rapid diminution in the present unwarrantable margin between the price of Surats and the price of American. A few weeks ago Egyptian and Brazilian were relatively ½d. to ¾d. cheaper than American, but this difference has already been removed, and for ordinary purposes American is now as cheap as, if not cheaper than, long staples. Surats, however, are still intrinsically much cheaper than American, and Dhollera may easily advance materially, and Orleans remain where they are. The subjoined figures show the greatest and least margins between the prices of fair Dhollera and middling Orleans since June 1870:—

	Orleans.	Dhollera.	Difference Per lb.	Per Cent.
1870...June	10¼	9¾	1½	15·5
...December	9¼	6¾	2⅝	27·1
1871...April	7⅝	6	1⅝	20·0
...October	9¼	7½	2⅜	27·0
1872...March	8	5⅝	2⅜	29·7
...June	11 13-16	8¼	3 11-16	31·3
...December	10¾	7¼	3½	32·0

No doubt the "fair" Dhollera of to-day is not so good as the "fair" Dhollera of a year or two ago; but if we allow 3d. per lb. for this defect, there is still room for an advance of 2d. to 1d. per pound in the price of Surat, without any movement in American. Fair Dhollera at 7¾d. to 8¼d. would still be 2¾d. to 2¼d. lower than Orleans, against 1¼d. to 2¾d. in 1871, and 1¼d. to 2¼d. in 1870.

I observe that the latest detailed accounts from New Orleans are favourable on the score of weather, but it is alleged that receipts and shipments at that end most of the ports have been much interrupted by the disease in horses. There seems to be still a general disposition to accept 3,400,000 to 3,500,000 bales as the probable crop. The balance of the crop is now being secured in good condition and with a minimum of waste.

The shipments of cotton yarn and goods to Bombay last month were: plain cottons, 14,356,258 yards; dyed and coloured cottons 1,839,748 yards; printed cottons 1,929,843 yards; and twist 362,787 lbs.

The proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph* have offered to the Trustees of the British Museum to bear all the expense, estimated at £1,000, of a six months' expedition to Mesopotamia to investigate the buried ruins for uniform inscriptions similar to those lately deciphered by Mr. Smith. The Trustees have no objection to accept this handsome offer, but wait the assent of the Government to giving Mr. Smith leave of absence.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

CHISELHURST, Jan. 1873.

Ah! who shall say that Nemesis is dead,
That now in smoother times the Furies sleep
Who haunted once the Cæsars' marbled steep
And Dion's chamber, when the sleepless dread
Of Syracuse betrayed bent o'er his bed?
They sleep not, nor forget; they wax not old;
With scornful eyes to trembling hands they hold
The poisoned chalice, which the years have fed
With pain and shame and hate. Why should we fear,
When now and then the fathomless unknown
That girds our life like mist is rolled aside
And shows the heavenly summits white and clear,
To greet with stern delight and righteous pride
The hand that smites the wicked from their throne.

W. W.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT OF THE BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.

The second contest for the championship was finished on Saturday evening, leaving only five competitors now for final honours. These have again paired off, and two games out of three will decide who are to be the three final competitors. The players now are:—

Stevenson v. Sevastapulo.
Gilbert v. Mullins.
Fellows v. (——)

Mr. Fellows having no opponent will appear as a winner.

BOMBAY.

Weather in Guzerat.—A correspondent informs us that there is at present intense cold in Guzerat.

Ahmedabad.—The Collector of Ahmedabad left the station on a circuit on the 6th instant.

Fair.—The annual fair of Mootra Devi, in Ballajee Shamsheit Street, near the Cloth Market, will commence to-day.

Collector of Ahmedabad.—Mr. Borrodaile, C.S., has been confirmed in his appointment as Collector of Ahmedabad.

The Survey of Hack Buggies.—Up till Friday the Commissioner of Police granted 373 licences to owners of hack buggies.

The Band of His Excellency the Governor will play at the Convocation at the Town Hall at 4 P.M. on Tuesday, the 14th instant, instead of on the Esplanade.

A salute of fifteen guns will be fired from the saluting battery at sun-rise to-day on the arrival of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Zanzibar per bugla Narron Pursad will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 10 A.M.

The Cotton Crop Report.—In consequence of extraordinary pressure upon our space, we are compelled to hold over till another publication the last cotton report.

Stripes.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Connon, a man named Dajee Sudoo was sentenced to receive six stripes for stealing a brass lamp, belonging to one Fuckeer Kumloo.

Dnyan Prakash Society.—A number of native gentlemen have contributed largely to the funds of the Dnyan Prakash Society, in order to encourage the deliverance of lectures in Gujerathee.

Mamlutdars.—A Surat paper condemns the recent resolution of Government, requiring mamlutdars and those with whom Government cash is kept, to deposit money instead of offering personal securities.

On Saturday morning four companies of H. M.'s Grenadiers N. I. left Poona for Bombay. The headquarters and right wing are to leave Poona some time next month.

A Warning to Native Brokers.—Runchord Bhanjee and six other native brokers were charged before Mr. Connon on Saturday with disorderly behaviour in a public place. They pleaded guilty, and were fined in sums varying from four annas to ten rupees.

Jam of Nowanuggur.—We learn that on Sunday, the 5th inst., H. H. the Jam of Nowanuggur arrived at Ahmedabad, where he was well received by the principal native residents of that place. He left for his native country on the following day.

The Parsee Baronet.—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, with his sons and a few friends, has gone to Damaun. Sir Jamsetjee was well received by the Governor of the place. Last week Sir Jamsetjee went to the Woodwara fire-temple, where he distributed money among poor Zoroastrians.

Incorporation of the Three Collectorates.—A Marathee paper complains that the incorporation of the three collectorates of Tanna, Nassick, and Colaba into one zillah, for judicial business, causes much inconvenience and inflicts much heavy expense on the people.

The Outlaws of the Morvee State.—A Gujerat paper blames Mr. Sambhu Prasad, Political Superintendent of the Morvee State, for failing to take advantage of a good opportunity which had presented itself of conciliating the Deda people of that State, who have gone into outlawry for some years past.

Vagrancy Act.—James Henry, a European, was on Saturday charged before Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, a coppersmith, by name Mahomedbhoy Mehta, appeared before Mr. Woodward and obtained a warrant against one Govind Ballajee, whom he charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of ten maunds of copper, valued at Rs. 150.

Sudden Death of a Parsee Woman.—An adjourned inquest was held on Saturday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, concerning the death of a Parsee woman, aged about eighty years, named Manockbace. The jury came to the conclusion that the woman met with her death by rupture of a blood vessel in the brain.

Committed to the Sessions.—On Saturday Mr. Nana Morojee committed a Marwary named Tekchund Lucka to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of cheating a Parsee woman named Awabace, in respect of about Rs. 1,000 which she advanced to him on security of several gold ornaments, which on being examined were found to be gilt ones.

Alleged Charge of Bribery against a Moonsiff.—We observe from a Kaira paper that the Moonsiff of Godhra, Mr. Babajee Hebutrao, was charged the other day, at the instance of one Noorjee, with having obtained a bribe. The Moonsiff was honourably acquitted. The prosecutor in the case, the abovenamed Noorjee, was charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and was, on conviction, sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Bombay Native Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobee Talao, was 5,456. Of these, 1,614 were new admissions, consisting of 613 Parsees, 546 Hindoos, 343 Musselmans, 102 Christians, and 10 of other castes. The daily average attendance was 209·84. The following prevailing diseases were registered, viz:—Intermittent and remittent fevers 694, diseases of the stomach and bowels 387, rheumatism 50, catarrh 8, whooping cough 1, and mumps 3.

Illicit Sale of Liquor.—Charles Smith, a European, was charged before the Senior Magistrate on Saturday with selling illicitly by retail spirituous liquor without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. It appeared from the evidence that on Friday defendant gave three half glasses of brandy to a seaman, for which he was paid four annas. Defendant was convicted, and having been charged with a similar offence before, was fined Rs. 100, with the alternative of four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Captain Fenwick has delivered charge of the Poona Commissariat to Major E. L' Estrange, and *apropos* of the event the *Poona Observer* "should very much like to know whether in making over the charge, the heavy discrepancy of some lacs of pounds of hay that was found out of the haystacks at Kirkee in the year 1870 is settled or not." It would also like to "know whether the whole of the grass was weighed out on Bram scale or by Steelyard, who was the Government weighing man, and who superintended the weighing."

The Charge against a Gomastah at Ahmedabad.—A Hindoo named Chota, a gomastah in the service of Mr. Nurbheram Vakeel, was charged the other day before the full-power magistrate of Ahmedabad, with theft of certain property belonging to his master; and another man by name Manchund was charged with aiding and abetting in the offence. Both the prisoners were convicted. The first prisoner was sentenced to three years and six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, and the second to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500.

Mannoranjak Katha.—The Gujerathi reader in search of amusement has not often had placed at his disposal a richer fund of anecdote, fun, and humour than is to be found in Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee Rabadi's recently published book of "Mannoranjak Katha, or Charming Stories." Mr. Pestonjee is already well known as the author of several interesting Gujerathi works—the "Dinne Mazdiasne," the "Kehvut Mool," the "Nittee Sangrah," and the "Hadde Mazdiasne," which have gained him a hold over the mind of the native reading public. His present book is well conceived and well executed. It contains a collection of tales, anecdotes, &c., of Rajahs, Kings and other people, the result of several years' labour and research on the part of the author; for in the native community an attempt is seldom made to treasure up such tales in a printed form. The book is dedicated to Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, ex member of the Legislative Council, as "a true patron of knowledge and education" among his countrymen.

We hear that Mr. M. J. Shaw-Stewart, Acting Collector of Bombay, intends taking two months' privilege leave.—*Argus.*

A native contractor at Fysabad has been tried and convicted of the offence of offering a bribe to an Assistant Engineer D. P. W., and has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100.—*Ibid.*

We are sorry to announce the death in England of Mr. J. F. Arinstrong of the Bombay Civil Service, who was lately the Collector of Kulladghee. In consequence of this event the juniors obtain promotion, and this has been duly notified in the last Thursday's official Gazette.—*Ibid.*

The local Government have ruled that the services of Mr. Jamsedji Nowroji Unwala, M. A., the present Head Master of the Bhownugger High School, while employed (1) as tutor to the late Raja Ram Chattrapati of Kolapore and (2) as tutor to the young Raja of Dharampore, will not be counted towards pension.—*Ibid.*

The Municipal Accountant's Salary.—We hear that Government have declined to raise the salary of the present Municipal Accountant (formerly Controller) from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000, as they say that Mr. Thorburn's services were engaged on the *distinct* understanding that he was to get permanently half the salary which his predecessor was paid. They have however left the matter for the consideration of the Bench.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—13TH JANUARY.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.]

Long causes.

90-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Coostna Curmee and others v. Damodhur Pandoorang—Dallas and Lynch (part heard)
337-71—A. Fraser—Thacker Oomersey Ludha v. Jacob Juma—Manisty and Fletcher.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.]

For further hearing on special commissioner's report.

343-72—J. C. Cama—Ardaseer Dhanjeebhoy Wadia v. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and another.

For investigation of pauperism.

Dr. Dallas—James Edward McDougall v. Maria Elizabeth McDougall and another.

Petition and summons for hearing.

250-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdass—Antonjee Cursetjee v. Casawjee Nanabhoy—Thacker and Chalk.
487-72—Hope—Muncherjee Eduljee v. Mashowdass Ghella—Shamrao Pandoorng.
9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Sooguchund Sowdass and others v. Hirabhai Shigramjee—Crawford, Lynch and Owen.
63-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Cowasjee Pestonjee v. Tullockchund Manockchund—Jefferson and Payne.
104-71—C. Tyabjee—Vithul Mooljee and others v. Govindrao Hirjee Patell—Thacker and Chalk.
407-72—Dr. Dallas, for pauper,—Suvvabhai, widow, v. Bai Navivou, widow,—Thacker and Chalk.
745-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Manao Ludha v. Cursondass Nensey and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

Claim for hearing.

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act, and in the matter of Government. Mrs. Hough—Claimant.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.]

Long causes.

138-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Mirza Ali Akbar v. Mirza Abdool Luttiff—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.
350-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Girdhur Roopjee v. Motiram Trecumdass and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
321-71—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bai Meherbai, widow, v. Khoja Allybhoy Somjee—Manisty and Fletcher.
656-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Memon Hajee Sulliman, &c. v. Bai Bayabai, widow,—Tyabjee.
753-71—Leathes and Crawford—Abdoola bin Ally Sahib Coor v. Fatmabebee, widow and others—Venayek Hurrychund.
593-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Burjorjee Dora jee v. Cooverjee Ludha—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s. s. Neera, 1,397 tons, Captain C. C. Coburn, sailed on the 11th instant for Aden with a general cargo and Government troops.

Messrs. Rubattino and Co.'s s. s. Arabia, which sailed from here on the 2nd inst., passed Aden on the 10th on her homeward voyage.

Messrs. Rubattino and Co.'s s. s. Persia, which is advertised to sail on the 1st February 1873, left Aden for Bombay on Saturday at noon.

The s. s. Koina, 706 tons, Captain E. Profumo, sailed on Saturday last for Aden, Jedda, and Hodeida, with a general cargo and four hundred and eight pilgrims.

The s. s. M. S. Elphinstone, 86 tons, Captain T. Gueizelar, sailed on the 11th instant for Coast and Goa with a general cargo and ten deck passengers for different ports.

The ship Tiverton, 1,174 tons, Captain T. Rowe, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 3,811 bales cotton, 1,107 bales wool, 1,443¾ cwts. galls, 167 cwts. coffee. She carries the following passengers:—Mr. George Wilson, and one Carter (deserter seaman).

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mooltan, 1,627 tons, Captain J. C. Almond, sailed on Saturday last for Australia with mail, general carg

that I still fail to understand why this property of Government now to be vested in the Trustees should not contribute its quota towards the conservancy and the police and lighting expenses of this city, as in Calcutta. This Municipality, it must be remembered, contributed 3 lacs of rupees towards the construction of the overbridges which now adorn the entrances to the respective Bunders which are being vested in the Trustees. This large expenditure was forced upon it in consequence of Government having permitted the G. I. P. Railway Company to make level crossings over the roads leading to these Bunders. One of these Bunders is now set apart for the landing of Troops, and from it the Trustees will derive an annual revenue of Rs. 23,000. This again has necessitated the removal of the night soil depot now in its vicinity, and the threatened action at law by Government will compel the Municipality to spend a large sum to take away the nuisance. Our Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Pedder, informed us the other day that the immediate outlay for the removal of this nuisance was estimatedat over four lacs. To my mind the argument in respect of the repair of the roads on these Bunders loses its force when the state of the roads in several parts of the outlying districts of Bombay is considered. The Council is probably aware that with the exception of the two main thoroughfares none of the so-called roads in the whole of the populous Mahim District are put in repair by the Municipality. The old lanes which have been in existence for years, some perhaps for centuries, are entirely neglected, and the people living in that locality may often be seen during the monsoon wading knee deep through mud or slush. Now, I ask, can the owners of property and others successfully resist the payment of taxes to the Municipality on that account, on such a plea as that urged for exception by the Hon Colonel Kennedy on behalf of the property to be vested in the Trustees? Again, the suburbs of Worlee, Mahim, Chinchpoogly, Wadalla, Matoonga and Sion have not the benefit of a single lamp, and yet we make the residents of those places pay the lighting rate, even on their paddy lands. The equity of the principle involved in this matter was argued at considerable length on a former occasion and the majority of the Council were of opinion that there was no injustice in requiring the people to contribute, because they were benefitted indirectly. If so, there is equally no injustice in recovering taxes from the property referred to, the principle in both cases being identical. It has also been urged that the transferrees, the trustees, should not be placed in a worse position than that at present occupied by the transferrors. I submit, Sir, that the whole of the Elphinstone estate which forms the bulk of the property to be vested in the Trust, has up to the date of its transfer to Government paid all Municipal rates, and that those which have since occurred are under adjustment by Government. I scarcely need say that I am not taking any partisan view of this matter, because any action of Government that may tend to reduce the income of the Municipality will only retard local improvements in this terminal port for all India, the sanitation of which is not only a matter of local but imperial importance.

His Excellency the President—What do you expect to gain by your alteration?

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—Rs 70,000 for the Municipality.

His Excellency the President—How much do you get from the existing Harbour Board?

The Hon. Col. Kennedy—Nothing.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—I beg your pardon. There is a resolution of Government directing payments for the police and lighting of these lands.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy—There is a resolution, but not a very distinct one. Up to the present time the Municipality have received nothing in settlement of their claims for municipal taxation. True, they have received some money upon account—that is, a certain amount of liability has been admitted—but no settlement has been made. The whole matter is under consideration.

His Excellency the President—How long has this adjustment been under consideration?

The Hon. Col. Kennedy—For a very long time. The subject is one of great difficulty.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—The principle involved in the matter is not different from what it is in Calcutta, where Municipal taxes have to be paid for such properties.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy—The settlement now under consideration or adjustment is under the law of Act II. of 1865, but under the new law a totally different state of affairs will be constituted.

The Hon the Advocate-General—But the new Bill is not a law yet.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell (to Col. Kennedy)—In estimating the income and expenditure, has any provision been made for the payment of municipal taxation?

The Hon. Col. Kennedy—Yes; but only to the extent of the sum paid by the old Elphinstone Company.

The Hon. the Advocate General—Then that admits the inciple.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy—Of course that is under the old Act by which lands are liable to municipal taxation, but build ngs are exempted, and the adjustment which is being made now is solely in reference to the liabilities under that Act.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas] Nathoobhoy—I fully concur with the hon. gentleman in what he has urged in support of his motion and I would not go over the same ground again, but would only add that the chief circumstance under which the exemption of Government properties from the Municipal taxes was urged and carried in the New Municipal Bill was the acting Advocate-General's opinion that this Council had no power to tax Crown properties. The opinion of the Hon. Advocate-General is however just the reverse. I would further add, that as the Port Trust property would receive protection from the Municipal Police and Fire Brigade, it ought not to be exempted from Municipal taxes. The Municipality has already been deprived of a large revenue in consequence of Government having purchased half of Colaba. If the Elphinstone property, which hitherto paid Rs. 39,000 a year to the Municipality, should now on its being made over to the Port Trust be exempted from the Municipal taxation, the loss to the Municipal revenue would be very great indeed; and the proceeding would be unjust and unfair. I therefore vote in support of the motion.

The Hon. Mr. Rogers—The principle upon which the Hon. Mr. Narayen seemed to base his motion that the Municipality should have power to tax this property is simply this—that because people on the outskirts of the town have to pay municipal dues and yet get no benefit whatever in return, therefore the Port Trust should be put in an equally bad position. I do not admit the force of that argument, and I think that the people on the outskirts ought to fight for their rights. It seems to be forgotten that it would be entirely a one-sided bargain if the Municipality were allowed to tax this property, because we can have no guarantee whatever that the Municipality will light or watch over this property. We cannot force them to do so. I think that it is a matter for compromise between the trustees and the Municipality, and I do not suppose that the Governor-General will object to a compromise being come to.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—The great difficulty in this matter seems to arise from the impecuniosity of the Municipal party on the one side and the Port Trust on the other. For my own part, all I have got to say is that I adhere most fully to the opinion which I expressed in the report that I sent in to Government in regard to the Municipal Act, in conjunction with General Marriott, Mr. Hope, and Mr. Dossaboy Framjee. I can see no reason why Government buildings should be exempted from taxation, and that being so, I can see no reason whatever why the Port Trust should not also have to pay Municipal taxes. I have no doubt whatever either that this Council has power to impose Municipal taxation upon Government property, and that being so, I think this Council has power to impose taxation upon property vested in this Trust. Of course my opinion must only be taken for what it is worth, because I believe that the gentleman who acted for me as Advocate-General while I was away held quite a contrary opinion. Whether or not this matter is or is not a case for a compromise is of course a very different affair, and if the [Port Trust and the Municipality agree to a compromise, I think it will be far better than for this Council arbitrarily to relieve the Port Trust property from liability to the Municipality taxation for a number of years. But if there is a compromise, I think it ought to be put into the Act as was done in the case of the passing of the Municipal Commissioner's Act some time ago, when it was agreed that Government should pay a lump some yearly in lieu of Municipal taxes.

The Hon. Mr. Munguldas—It was Rs. 13,000 a year.

The Hon. the Advocate-General—At all events that bargain was recorded in the Act, and I shall be very glad indeed if some gentleman here would draw out the terms of a compromise and introduce them in this Act. I do not think that the Municipality should be placed in the false position which they would hold if this section were passed as it is, because if they asked for a compromise from the Trustees, these might turn round and point to this section, saying, "Here is the Act, and by the 9th section of it you will observe that we are specially exempted from paying Municipal taxes."

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—I am of opinion that the part of the section which has been objected to ought not to form part of the present bill. In the Municipal Bill, though we agreed to exempt Government lands and buildings from the occupiers' rates due the Municipality, there was a general "consensus" of opinion that Government buildings should equitably pay police and lighting rates, and it was announced by H. E. the President that Government would pay a subvention to the Municipality equivalent to what would be leviable for these rates. If therefore the estates which we are about to hand over to the Port Trust remained in the possession of Government, we should have to pay the equivalent of these rates, and on the transfer of the estate to the Trustees I see no sufficient reason for the continuance of any exemption.

His Excellency the President—It must be admitted that it would be very unreasonable if, in consequence of this section being passed as it is, the Port Trust were placed in a position to refuse to come to any compromise with the Municipality.

The Hon. Narayen Wassoodeo—I think it is altogether a matter of principle.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—I intend to vote against the Hon Mr. Narayen's motion, although in the Legislative Council deliberations on the Municipal Bill I voted against a provision similar to this one; and my reason for adopting my present position is this. I think that all Government property ought to be taxed, and, as I have already said, the English Government have promised to introduce a Bill to make all Government property throughout Great Britain subject to municipal taxation, but as a majority were of an opposite opinion in this Legislative Council, and a section was put in the Municipal Bill specially exempting all Government property from taxation, I have thought that in order to prevent this property being put in unfair position with regard to other property, we ought to agree to this section. I certainly should object to this property being compelled pay municipal rates while all other Government property was allowed to be exempted. With regard to what the hon. mover has said, that if we throw too great burdens upon the Municipality, it will be impossible to carry out local improvements, or at all events that their completion will be retarded for many years, I would point out that on the other hand if the Municipality are so blind as to be the cause of imposing heavy taxes upon shipping, they will drive the trade away from the port, and (as the Hon Col. Kennedy has asked, where will the revenue of Bombay come from then?

Some more discussion followed, and a vote was taken with the following result: Ayes—The Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker, the Hon. the Advocate-General, the Hon Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon J. A. Forbes, the Hon. Narayen Wasudewjee Noss—the Hon. A. Rogers, the Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. J. K. Bythell.

The section was then agreed to as amended, and stands part of the Bill.

The Council passed the remainder of the Section up to and including section 23. Verbal alterations were made on some of them, but the discussions were not of particular importance.

The Council meet again on Wednesday.

MDLLE. PATTI.—The birthday of the Crown Princess of Russia was commemorated a few days since by a most interesting event. It had been announced that Mdlle. Patti would take her farewell benefit at the Grand Opera, Moscow, and the theatre was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. Before the performance commenced all the Russian and Italian artists, including Mddlle. Patti, came forward in full dress to sing the Russian Hymn, which was vociferously encored. The heroine of the evening then appeared as Amina in "La Somnambula," her entrance being the signal for a perfect ovation. A *corbeille* of flowers, containing a casket, in which was a gold circlet, ornamented with a star of diamonds, was presented to her, and the jewel placed upon her head. From the clouds appeared to fall showers of bouquets and other presents, the stage being literally covered. The finale was redemanded, and during the performance the popular prima donna had to return nearly a hundred times to bow her acknowledgments. The night's receipts which fell to Mdlle. Patti's share amounted to about £1,480. On Monday week she was announced to make her *début* in "Dinorah" at the Opera House in St. Petersburgh.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE total rain-fall in Calcutta during last year was 51·05 inches, against 70·81 inches in the previous year.

DURING the past year the total rain-fall in Madras was 73·7 inches against only 56 35 inches in the previous year.

MR. F. B. PEACOCK is gazetted to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs during the absence on duty of Mr. H. T. Prinsep.

THE Government of Madras have sanctioned a reward of Rs. 2,000 to Mr. J B Jones, C.S., for high proficiency in Persian.

MR. TROTTER, pleader of the Chief Court, Punjab, and practising at Umballa has been suspended for professional misconduct.

MR. MORDAUNT HOLLAND, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, has been placed on special duty, and attached to the police force with the Camp of Exercise at Hassan Abdul.

MR. T. WALTON has been appointed Collector of Stamps and Superintendent of abkari revenue in Calcutta during the absence of Mr. J. Mackenzie, the services of Mr. Souttar having been placed at the disposal of the Chief Justice for appointment as Registrar of the High Court, appellate side.

WE hear that Mr. Lindsay, Judge of the Chief Court, is intending to leave Lahore on an inspection tour through Ferozepore, Kangra and Sirsa. We presume, however, that he will wait until the return of Mr. Justice Boulnois, who left for a similar purpose, only a day or two ago.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

OPIUM in Malwa is paying freely into our Treasury and the Chiefs' pockets. It has brought and is bringing prosperity to the cultivators, though the fall in China prices has lessened the speculative returns of the traders. The poppy cultivation is spreading in Malwa, but the local consumption of the drug is very much what it has been for long. Unfortunately opium is everywhere eaten by everybody amongst Rajpoots and Mahomedans.—*Friend of India.*

THE WHOLESALE MURDER AT CALCUTTA.—The native who ran *amok* within the town of Howrah about two months ago, and mortally wounded five men, two of whom subsequently died, was committed for trial to the Sessions Court by J. A. Ricketts, Esq., Deputy Magistrate, and on Tuesday last was tried by R. V. Cockerell, Esq., Officiating Additional Sessions Judge of Hooghly. The jury convicted the prisoner of wilful murder, and the judge sentenced him to be hanged.—*Englishman.*

A STATE CARRIAGE FOR THE KING OF SIAM.—Messrs. Steuart and Co. are just completing a very handsome State carriage, ordered by the King of Siam during his late visit to Calcutta. The carriage is in a style of orthodox magnificence, and is highly gilt and varnished and furnished. The lamps are very large and handsome, and engraved on each of them are the Siamese Royal Army. The hammer-cloth is a work of art of which any coach-builder might be proud, and altogether the equipage is very grand.—*Ibid.*

NARROW ESCAPE ON THE HOOGHLY.—On Saturday evening, just as the steam ferry boat was leaving Calcutta for Howrah with passengers for the 7 P.M. uptrain, a lascar, who was assisting in detaching the bridge from the steamer, and drawing it on to the floating jetty, missed his footing, and fell into the water. The man sank like a stone, and most persons who witnessed the accident thought he was drowned; but after a few seconds of painful suspense to the bystanders, his voice was heard from beneath the floating jetty, whence he soon emerged, and, catching a rope which was thrown to him, was soon hauled up on to a dry place safe and sound, a good ducking and some alarm being all that he had suffered. Fortunately the paddle-wheels were not in motion, or the result would certainly have been more serious.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.—Sir Richard Temple will remain in office until Sir John Strachey's return from leave next cold weather—probably February or March 1874,—the precise date of his return depending to some extent on the state of his health. We believe that one of the reasons which led to Sir William Muir's appointment consists in the fact that, had an English financier been sent out, the Council would have been reduced to an abnormally low ebb as regards Indian experience. There would then have been three members almost new to the country, and without that local knowledge which only long service can give; namely, His Excellency the Viceroy, Mr. Hobhouse, and the Financial Member. Lord Northbrook seems to have acted with great wisdom under the circumstances, and we are glad that the wishes of Sir William Muir to continue in a Government which he has so long and so well served, have been met.—*Englishman.*

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

OPERATIONS IN PRESENCE OF LORD NAPIER.
SHUMSHABAD, VIA LAWRENCEPORE, 9TH JAN.

YESTERDAY (Wednesday) Lord Napier, now at Shumshabad, witnessed attack of five regiments marching from west of Husroo, against remainder, posted on ridges in front of Lawrencepore. Movements slow and devoid of interest owing to boggy condition of Cheyl Valley.

Visual signalling was used for the first time here with moderate success.

The soldiers' games will probably be substituted for inspection of division to-day, on account of the state of ground.—*Pioneer.*

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.

JAHANDAR SHAH is now at Dara Kalab (on the frontier of Badakhshan) plundering travellers in order to keep himself in readiness to make an attack upon Badakhshan in the summer. He has 400 desperate characters with him, and his force is the refuge of escaped criminals and outlaws from the whole of Cabul and Turkistan. Mulk Aman has quarrelled with him and left him for the service of his successful rival, Mahmud Shah.

The Amir is making preparations for a move to Jellalabad for the winter. He is taking with him 6 infantry regiments, 25 guns, and 1,000 cavalry.

There has been a fight beneath the Kuram mountains between the Mehi Khail and the Beloochees. The former gained the advantage and are preparing to take the offensive.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE FIRE AT MADRAS.

An extra of the *Madras Times*, published on Thursday, gives the following account of the fire by which twenty-three people were suffocated in a pagoda:—

For some nights past there have been religious processions in the streets of Madras, particularly in Black Town, in connection with the Vicunta Yeathasi Festival, and last night such a procession took place in Moola Street, Black Town. The procession halted at about 9 o'clock opposite to Runganicka Covil Temple. Attached to this temple was a richly adorned pandal, and underneath this pandal the idols were carried surrounded by torch-bearers. Dancing girls were dancing in front of the idols, and there was a crowd of people assembled to see them, and owing to the eagerness of the sight-seers, a little boy, who was one of the torch-bearers, was pushed against one of the sides of the pandal, and the light of his torch caught the fringe and it soon ensued. A great deal of confusion immediately followed, and the people who were there began to rush about on all sides. The space between the street and the temple was very small. Some persons made towards the gateway of the temple and thus escaped being hurt by the flames which fast began to increase; but others, those who were near the pagoda, thought that the safest place for them was inside the pagoda. There were a few policemen on the spot when the fire occurred, and they at once set about adopting measures to extinguish the blaze and sent for assistance. It was not long before Mr. Green, Inspector of Police of the C. Division, arrived with a batch of constables, and he and his men worked hard, and with pots of water managed to put down the fire to a great extent. Mr. Nero, the Superintendent of the Fire Engines of the Municipality, also came to the scene and rendered assistance with his engine. In about half an hour's time the whole fire was put out. The entire pandal was destroyed, and all the idols that were being carried and the ornaments with which the idols were decorated were lost.

The area of the pagoda is only 8 ft. by 10 ft., and in the centre of the little room was a large idol, so there was not much available space for the people who entered. However twenty-five persons managed to get in, and they were found in a sad plight indeed when the fire was over. Mr. Green as soon as he was able to get up to the door of the pagoda, forced his way in and brought out the people who were inside with the assistance of his constables, one of whom is said to have behaved in a most praise-worthy manner, endangering his own life in trying to save the lives of the unfortunate people within the pagoda. After all the people had been taken out, Mr. Green rode off to the General Hospital and brought Dr. Brockman to the spot, and Dr. Brockman and two assistants did all in their power to save the lives of the unfortunate men and children who had been brought out of the pagoda. In the case of twenty-one persons Dr. Brockman's assistance was of no avail, for they had never breathed after they were brought out. The remaining persons were attended to and were sent on to the General Hospital, where two of them died shortly afterwards. The three others are in the hospital in a precarious state. Major Bowen, the Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Ansell, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, came to Moolah Street as soon as the accident was reported to them, and this morning Captain Weldon and other gentlemen visited the scene of the fire. Dr. Stanbrough held an inquest on the bodies of the deceased; and after the examination of a few persons as to the origin of the fire, the enquiry was adjourned to the 15th instant. The property which has been lost is estimated at about Rs. 40,000.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—

	Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d. do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11d. do.
" 1 do.	1s. 10 13/16d. do.
" on demand	1s. 10 11/16d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 10 11/16d. do.
On Paris demand	1s. 10 5/8d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 10 5/8d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 9th January 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at TWO AND HALF PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice, up to Rupees One Lac.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rents and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st January 1873.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	RANGOON.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL AND FOR FIXED PERIODS, ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY.	MADRAS.
KURRACHEE.	AGRA.
LAHORE.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	

EDINBURGH.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES and PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.

Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.

Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturday—10 to 1.

FRED T. ATKINS
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a large four-seated CARRIAGE, light and handsome. by Rogers of Bristol, in perfect order; a pair of fast trotting AUSTRALIAN HORSES; and a double set of ENGLISH HARNESS, nearly new. Enquire "F.P.O.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873.
Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-12.
Credit Price Rs. 9.

ALSO,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.
SMALL EDITION.
Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

Just Published, Price Re. 1.

INDIAN MISSIONS.
A LETTER
TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY
BY THE
BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MR. DARWIN'S NEW WORK,

THE EXPRESSION of the EMOTIONS in MAN and ANIMALS, by CHAS DARWIN, F.R.S., &c., with Photographic and other Illustrations ..... Rs. 7-8-0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

GOODEVE'S HINTS for the MANAGEMENT of CHILDREN in India. New edition. Edited by Dr. Ewart, Presidency Surgeon, Calcutta ..... Rs. 3-8-0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MEDICAL HINTS for the DISTRICTS, by a Bombay Army Surgeon. Rs. 3-0-0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FAYRER'S THANATOPHIDIA, or Venomous Snakes of India, *beautifully coloured plates, life size* ..... Rs. 95

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DORE'S LONDON. *Complete in Parts* ..... Rs. 35

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LETTS' DIARIES, No. 8, 1 page to a day, *with Russia leather back covers.* A few copies left ..... Rs. 11-8-0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LAMPLOUGH'S
PYRETIC SALINE

IS found pre-eminently beneficial in preventing and curing SMALL-POX, by Purifying, Invigorating, and Vitalizing the Blood. Any person who has already the latter complaint should take it, and be kept in a cool and darkened room to prevent its leaving any trace on the features.

"IT WILL CURE THE WORST FORM OF ORDINARY OR SICK HEADACHE IN TEN MINUTES."

DR. PROUT characterized its discovery as "unfolding germs of immense benefit to mankind."

The late DR. TURLEY states in a letter "that in the worst cases of Scarlet and Typhus Fever he found it in his experience and family to act as a specific, no other medicine being required."

Sold by most Chemists, and the Sole Maker, and Wholesale to the Trade by

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Bombay.

DENGUE.

Major Thomason, R.E., bears testimony to the great value of CHIRETTA, as a Thorough preservative against the above scourge and all other varieties of Fever.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

is now recognized as the best preparation extant of Chiretta, and if taken regularly once a day will maintain the system in health and vigour.

SEE *TIMES OF INDIA*, OCTOBER 15TH, 1872.

THE POWDER ..... per bottle Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8
LIQUID, or LIQUOR CHIRETTINE " " 2-8 & " 4-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
" Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
" Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
" Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.
The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
" China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
" Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
" Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY
BOMBAY BRANCH, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

N.B.—IN ALL INSTANCES WE GUARANTEE the QUALITY and PURITY of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
34 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	32 0
43 0*	Light Dry Billery, more body	39 0
49 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '53 vintage, very dry and choice	44 0
49 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	44 0
49 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	44 0
49 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	44 0
49 0	No. 4 Gold Neck, the driest Wine ever imported into this country, 1st quality, extremely delicate. The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	44 0

DOUBLE MAGNUMS, 1st quality, very dry. Each bottle is equal to 4 ordinary quarts. Packed 4 in each case ..... at per case, 64 0

*** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 10, Rs. 13, and Rs. 16 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	33 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

17 0	Light Hock, a sound wine	15 0
20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
23 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	20 0
34 0	Rudesheimer, recommended	28 0
42 0	Steinberger, very fine	36 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen, Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauneberg ditto 1862	23 0
20 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	Stein Wein, in original bottles, much appreciated,	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
14 0	Good Bordeaux	12 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint-Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0
47 0	Chateau D'Issan, highly recommended	42 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, fruity, for invalids	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Scal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0*		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
36 0		Vino Puero, a very delicate, choice, and natural Wine, very clean and extremely dry	32 0

PORTS.

18 0	One Grape	16 0
24 0	Two do recommended	21 0
30 0	Three do a fine invalid Wine	27 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE (we commend this wine to the notice of the Clergy)	32 0
33 0	Madeira—Fine East India, full flavour	29 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S
HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

Recent accurate analyses of this Wine have proved it to be one of the purest in the Bombay market.

[See *Bombay Gazette* of the 5th September.]

The Wines associated with it in the order of quality and purity are—One superior at Rs. 30 per dozen, and two inferior at Rs. 26 and Rs. 18 per dozen respectively. This gratifying result shows that D. S. K. & Co.'s efforts to place a pure, wholesome, and cheap Wine within the reach of all have been perfectly successful.

Per Dozen Quarts—Rs. 9; Pints—Rs. 5.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE, per Bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

WINES SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR INDIA.

MESSRS. PAGE AND SANDEMAN'S SHIPPING.

SHERRIES—Dry Pale—Red Seal	...	Rs. 20 per dozen.
Do. Yellow Seal	"	22 "
Dry Soft Amontillado, Brown Seal	"	28 "
PORTS—Red Seal	"	22 "
Black Seal	"	26 "
PEACH BITTERS—LIQUEUR—Delicious substitute for Sherry and Bitters	"	18 "
CHAMPAGNE—Daumal et fils. Dry "Carte Blanche," finest quality	"	36 "
SHERRY—Ashburner's Amontillado	"	24 "
SICILIAN CLARET—pure and full bodied	"	10 "
CLARETS—Medoc—sound and good	"	9 "
SPARKLING HOCK—Beckhard and Sohne's No. 1	"	30 "
SPARKLING MOSELLE do.	"	30 "
STILL HOCKS—Rudesheimer do.	"	30 "
Hochheim do.	"	25 "
CHAMPAGNES—A Collin's Fleur de Sillery	"	22 "
Do. Dry pale, and very choice	"	28 "

ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

SHORTLY EXPECTED PER S.S. "COMO."
BASS' PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY
STONE AND CO.

GUINNESS' STOUT,
BY SPARKES AND MOLINE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.
SHERRIES.
CLARET.
BURGUNDIES.
GERMAN WINES.
CHAMPAGNE
SPARKLING MOSELLE.
BRANDIES.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
BY TAKING LARGE QUANTITIES.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S OILMANSTORES
AT REDUCED PRICES; APPLY FOR PRICE LIST.

FINEST CHINA TEA.

MILO'S CLAY PIPES,
OF ASSORTED PATTERNS.

BEYNON STOCKEN AND SON'S CELEBRATED
HONEY, DEW, VIRGINIA, SHAG, GOLDEN LEAF, BIRD'S EYE,
In half pound Tins.

AMERICAN TOBACCO.

For Special Price List apply to
J. NEUBERG.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 73 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, London."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & CO.,
OF
LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
INDIA PALE